# The Outlook

VOLUME 100 MARCH 16, 1912 NUMBER 11

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT. WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, TREASURER. KARL V. S. HOWLAND, SECRETARY. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS — FIFTY-TWO ISSUES — THREE DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE

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THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
287 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Chicago Office, 122 South Michigan Boulevard London Office, 3 Regent Street

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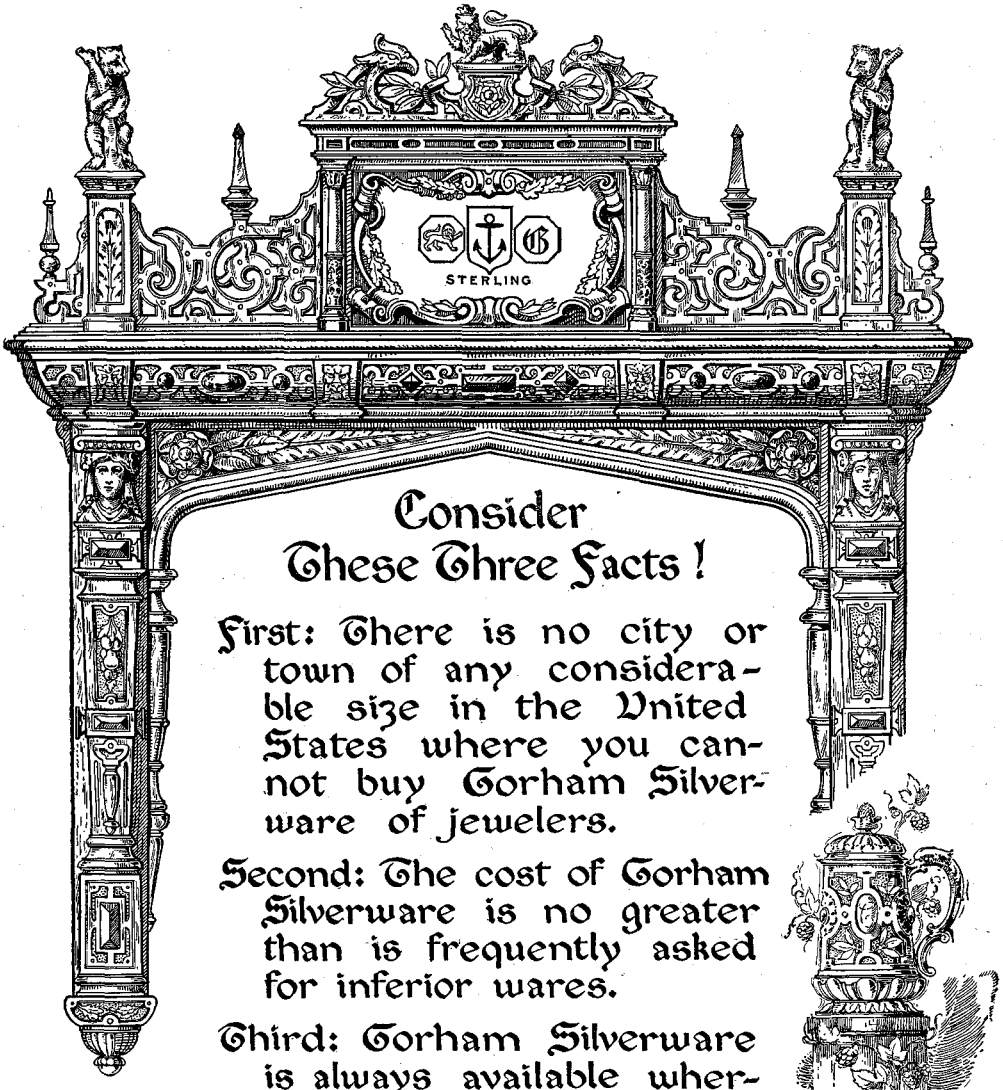


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# The Outlook

MARCH 16, 1912

LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor-in-Chief HAMILTON W. MABIE, Associate Editor

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Contributing Editor

THE SENATORS AND THE ARBITRATION TREATIES

On Thursday of last week, in half a dozen surprising votes, the United States Senate gradually killed President Taft's programme for general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. The spectacle in the Senate during these votes was a striking one. As they proceeded it became evident that the many weary and patient months of preparation by those who wanted to see the President's methods adopted had been of little use as against the weight of the Senate. As the opponents of the proposed treaties began to show their gratification at the cumulative results, the Administration Senators became visibly and proportionately surprised and confused. When, finally, the victors, not content with eliminating the chief cause of criticism, went further and caused their own amendments to be adopted, distinctly specifying just what questions were never to be arbitrated, it was interesting to watch such leaders as Mr. Root, Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Burton suddenly circumvented and beaten, with the treaties no longer a subject for their always interesting and suggestive opinions, but by the Senate's action now very much "in the air." Yet last week's speeches by these leaders will remain fine examples of analytical power and of prophetic pointing out of the real effect of the proposed treaties as one more friendly move on our Government's part in the effort to limit war. The Senate did not altogether reject the treaties; indeed, it ratified them, so that the obligation of arbitration in our treaty of 1908 with Great Britain should be extended "to exclude certain exceptions contained in that treaty. But—and this is a big "but"—the Senate only consented with certain understandings. The first was that "the treaty does not authorize the submission to arbitration of any question which affects the admission of aliens into the United States; second, of any question affecting "the admission of aliens to the educational institutions of the several States;" third, of any question affecting "the territorial integrity of the several States, or of the United States;" fourth, any question concerning "the alleged indebtedness or moneyed obligation of any State of the United States;" fifth, any question concerning the Monroe Doctrine; sixth, any "other purely Governmental policy." As far as subjects are concerned, that is the net result.

METHODS

How about methods? The principal method proposed was a Joint High Commission, and this proposition has stirred up much controversy. The contracting parties were to bind themselves to submit to a Joint High Commission, composed of representatives of the two countries in dispute, all questions on which they could not accept arbitration. They furthermore were to bind themselves to accept the Commission's decision as to whether a question were arbitrable or not, and were at once to submit it to arbitration. These propositions were opposed by those who felt that the clause might bind the United States to submit to arbitration questions involving the Monroe Doctrine, the admission of aliens, and other matters either of National honor or of vital interest. As a majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations represented these opponents, its first action had been to recommend that the High Commission clause be struck out. Later it submitted an amendment affirming all the treaty-making prerogatives of the Senate with regard to each subject proposed for arbitration, as well as the Senate's right to confirm the appointment of American members of the High Commission. However, when, in the Senate's final and open debate, the Joint High Commission clause was defeated, the later amendment was of course worthless. Elated,



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the Democrats pressed their victory home. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, a Democrat, proposed an amendment eliminating from the scope of the treaty most of the questions above mentioned. The amendment was lost. When, however, Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, a Democrat, introduced an amendment regarding aliens, it was adopted by a very narrow majority, and this thin edge of the wedge gave opportunity to Senator Bacon again to offer his amendment. This time it was adopted, and then the treaties in their mangled form were ratified, only three Senators—Martine of New Jersey and Reed of Missouri, Democrats, and Lorimer of Illinois, Republican—voting against them. The final defeat resulted from the action of four Senators, who held the balance of power. As the treaties are in such modified form they should be again referred to England and France, if they are not "pigeonholed" in the State Department, following the fate of the Senate-amended treaties of 1905. Certainly in the form in which they were ratified they differ little from the arbitration treaties of 1908 negotiated by Senator Root when Secretary of State. Critics say that the earlier treaties were superior both in phraseology and definiteness. On another page we comment editorially on the relation of this action to the arbitration movement in general.

A STEP TOWARD A PARCELS POST

The House Committee on the Post-Office, in reporting the annual appropriation bill, has added to it a rider making provision for a limited parcels post. The rider would do four things: (1) Establish a rate of twelve cents a pound for fourth-class matter; (2) raise the limit of weight on fourth-class matter from four to eleven pounds; (3) establish a parcels post service on rural routes at the following rates—one cent for two ounces, two cents for four ounces, and so on up to five cents a pound, with two cents for each additional pound up to eleven; and (4) create a Congressional commission to investigate the subject of a general parcels post. As the first practical step toward the establishment of a parcels post the proposal of the Committee is welcome. But it is unfortunate that in making it the Committee has made use of an expedient which is not defensible. Important legislation of this character should not be introduced in the form of a rider upon an appropriation bill. A year ago The Outlook said of this method of legislation that it is generally used by "those who wish to get special legislation through Congress without debate or discussion," and declared that "radical and far-reaching legislation should be enacted by the regular procedure of introducing the bill in the House and the Senate, where it can be fairly and publicly discussed, and where an open vote can be taken upon its merits." We are as strongly opposed to the use of this method of legislation, by a rider upon an appropriation bill, when it is proposed for the purpose of establishing a parcels post in which we heartily believe, as we were when it was proposed for the purpose of making an arbitrary increase in the rate on second-class mail matter in which we heartily disbelieve. The proposal of the Committee should be taken out of the appropriation bill and put into a bill by itself.

ITS MERITS

With regard to the merits of the proposals themselves, in so far as they would enable the people to use the facilities of the post-office to better advantage by sending larger packages of merchandise at lower rates, they are good. The immediate establishment of a parcels post on rural routes would be a great advantage to the farmers and country dwellers. We are not so sure, however, that the proposed twelve cent a pound rate on fourth-class matter would not conflict with the existing one cent an ounce rate, with resulting complications which would not be to the public interest. And we do not believe that an investigation by a commission is necessary before we can follow the example of most other civilized countries and have a general parcels post. The Committee, in its report accompanying the bill, sums up the arguments which are advanced on each side of the question of a general parcels post, and describes the alignment on each side of it as follows: "Most of the people living in the country and engaged in agriculture and other pursuits . . . and the larger mercantile establishments in the great cities favor an unlimited parcels post law. The country merchant and nearly all merchants of the smaller cities and towns oppose the law." The Committee, therefore, recommends that a commission investigate into the "feasibility and propriety" of the establishment of a general parcels post. Whatever may be the opinion of the Committee, or even of Congress, on the question,

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we do not believe that the "people living in the country," who constitute a fairly large proportion of the people of the United States, have any doubt as to the propriety of the establishment of a parcels post, nor do we believe that, in view of the practically universal experience of other countries, we need to worry about the "feasibility" of the establishment of a parcels post. There would seem to be no good reason for wasting further time in investigation and deliberation.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN: SECRETARY STIMSON'S SPEECH

At Chicago last week Secretary of War Stimson made a speech advocating the nomination of Mr. Taft. He declared that he is for Mr. Taft because he has faithfully carried out the progressive faith of the Republican party, and because his Administration stands for orderly, permament progress in our National Government. To refuse Mr. Taft a renomination would, in Mr. Stimson's opinion, be a blow to that progress and would put a premium on hasty and unfounded criticism. Mr. Stimson further pointed out two or three of the "vital achievements" which seemed to him to identify President Taft with the Progressive cause. The first was in connection with the tariff, which the Secretary described as not only a Progressive achievement, but one which, if the President is supported in it, "removes the one active and dangerous tendency which during the last thirty years has been undermining the real principle of the party and tending to turn it into a party of reaction." Commenting on the President's action, he said:

> The steady yielding of his party to the pressure of the beneficiaries of the tariff has been stopped; the steady upward rise of tariff taxation has ceased; the corner has been turned and a marked beginning made in the process of reduction. . . . A method has been found and laid before the people which will eliminate the evils of the past and which will provide a scientific method for the future. He and his party now stand for a revision schedule by schedule, so as to make trading between protected interests impossible.

Mr. Stimson also commended Mr. Taft's reciprocity programme, in which he "with clear insight strove to . . . alleviate this coming burden of distress on our working population;" his policy of regulation over industrial corporations, and his enforcement of the Anti-Trust Law; the enactment of the corporation tax, "which serves substantially the purpose of an income tax." "The conduct of the Government," said the Secretary, "has been quiet but effective; the conduct of his Administration intelligent, watchful, and dignified. Wherever mistakes have been made they have been promptly and thoroughly remedied." In regard to his former relations to Mr. Roosevelt, Secretary Stimson said:

> I entered into public life under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt. I am a firm believer in the great National policies for which he has fought. And I now remain his sincere friend. But I believe that those who are forcing him, contrary to his original intention, into the arena against Mr. Taft are jeopardizing instead of helping the real cause of progress in the Nation.

The day after Secretary Stimson's speech, Mr. Roosevelt made a statement to the press, in the course of which he said:

> As regards Mr. Stimson's statement that against my original intentions I am being forced by certain persons into the arena this year, I need merely say that the statement is correct only in the sense that it would be correct to make the same statement as to my advocacy of Mr. Stimson for Governor in 1910.
>
> In that contest, as in this, I was exceedingly reluctant to be drawn into the contest. In that contest, as in this, I acted only from a sense of duty to the people as a whole, and in that contest I was assailed with precisely the same arguments by the great majority of those who are now assailing me. If I had considered only my own personal interests and personal preferences I would, of course, have kept out of the 1910 campaign, have let the machine remain in control of Saratoga, and have seen the State go Democratic by 300,000 majority, as under those circumstances it certainly would have gone. I went in because I conscientiously felt that it was my duty to take my part in the fight for honest government, for genuine self-government by the people, without regard to the consequences to myself, and I am in this fight on precisely the same basis and for precisely the same reasons.
>
> Let me add, in view of the questions of certain friends, that neither Mr. Stimson nor any other man whom I have supported for public office owes me gratitude for doing so. I support a man not to get his gratitude, but because I believe he will render good service to the people.

It is to be noted that Secretary Stimson confined himself to the record of the Administration. There is, however, another matter which to many seems a more important factor in the present campaign. This involves the question as to whether the party shall be so led as to ascertain and carry out the popular will, or as to maintain certain traditions. To this question Mr. Roosevelt devoted the conclusion of his statement above quoted, and it is to this question that there was de-

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voted a series of letters exchanged last week between Senator Dixon, Chairman of the Roosevelt National Committee, and Representative McKinley, Chairman of the National Taft Bureau.

IS IT A GAME? Senator Dixon proposed to Mr. McKinley a test by means of primaries in every State of the Union to determine whether the Republican voters of the country desired Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft for their candidate as President. "We ought," said Mr. Dixon, "to have a free and voluntary expression of opinion directly from the voters who will cast the ballots that will determine finally the verdict at the polls. . . . In every State and district in the Union proper arrangements can be made, and effectively carried out, for securing a free and voluntary expression of the will of the Republican voters. If it cannot be done by the State-wide primary, which would be preferable, it can be arranged by districts under the supervision of proper committees." To this inquiry Mr. McKinley first replied, asking whether Senator Dixon was acting as Chairman of the Roosevelt Executive Committee either by selection or authority of Mr. Roosevelt, and whether his challenge was issued by authority of Mr. Roosevelt, but in a later reply he declared that he was willing to waive the question of the origin of Senator Dixon's authority. Mr. McKinley said that he was in absolute accord with the selection of delegates to the National Convention by primaries wherever they are legally provided. In other States, however, in practically all of which provision has already been made for holding primaries or conventions, neither precedents nor the calls already issued could be set aside. "The party's form of government," he said, "should be the creation of law and custom and not of caprice. I do not favor changes in the rules of the game while the game is in progress. To propose the 'recall of conventions' in the midst of a campaign is contrary to the dictates of fair play." This exchange of views reveals a clear-cut issue. One side, represented by Senator Dixon, is desirous of leaving the choice of the candidate, just so far as may be possible, to the people themselves. The other side, represented by Mr. McKinley, prefers to hold to precedent, custom, and the rules of the political game. Which of these views presents a higher conception of representative government? Which of these positions is more in accordance with the dictates of fair play—to the people?

JUDGES AND BATH-TUBS Hardly have the protests against the decision by the New York Court of Appeals nullifying the Workmen's Compensation Law died away when the same Court rendered a decision that gives grounds for even more emphatic protests. It is a decision which for a time deprived three-quarters of the tenement-houses in New York City of the safeguards which the law had thrown about them. As the "Survey," the intelligent journal published by the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, says, this decision has not so much "revealed" as it has "created" a technical defect in the law. Until this decision was rendered on February 13 it was supposed that the Tenement-House Law put certain restrictions upon all tenement and apartment houses, whether designed for the poor or for the rich. Naturally, of course, those buildings that were designed for well-to-do families who could afford to pay a high rent are built with measurable regard to air and light and ordinary necessities for comfort and health, but the buildings designed for those with smaller resources would be built without regard to those necessities except for the intervention of the law. It happens that the more recent provisions of the law have been so framed that landlords were practically required to furnish bath-tubs and other conveniences, and under this law all these houses, whether called apartment-houses for the well-to-do or tenement-houses for the less well-to-do, were put under inspection of the Tenement-House Commission. This was the situation until the Court discovered that a number of years ago an ordinance was passed by the city authorities making a distinction between apartment-houses and tenement-houses, and it discovered that the chief distinction lay in the fact that apartment-houses had bath-tubs. This ordinance was repealed before the present Tenement-House Law was enacted. Nevertheless, the Court decided that this distinction, established by a local ordinance no longer in existence, was somehow or other carried over into the State law. As a consequence, the Court decided that all tenement-houses that had the proportion of bath-tubs provided by this extinct ordinance—that is, practically all modern tenement-houses—were not subject to the restrictions

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of the Tenement-House Law. So extraordinary did this decision show itself to be that the Legislature took only twenty-four hours in passing a bill to correct the defect which the Court had created, and now that the Governor has signed the bill the new law is in force, and the decision of the Court made of no effect.

JUDGES AND MODERN LIFE

There are two points to which we should like to call attention in relation to this situation. One of these points is the harm that such a decision may do even when the Legislature happens to be in session and can quickly rectify it. Between the rendering of this decision and the enactment of the new law there was an interval of three weeks. Within that time the Tenement-House Law was practically not on the statute-books, and builders could file plans without regard to the former legal restrictions. Whether such plans have been filed we do not know. But if they have been filed and if this decision is in no way reconsidered, tenement-houses can be built which will bring discomfort, disease, and death to no one knows how many people. This particular interregnum between laws could not be corrected by any such appeal to popular vote from the decisions of the courts as Mr. Roosevelt suggests, inasmuch as this decision nullified the law, not in the light of a Constitutional interpretation, but, wonderful to say, in the light of a local ordinance. Nevertheless, it may serve to illustrate one function of such an appeal from the courts to the people. If this decision had been based on an interpretation of the Constitution, the only remedy, under present conditions, would have been an amendment of the State Constitution, which would have taken at least two years, and probably longer, and in the meantime the law would have been nullified. Under the plan proposed by Mr. Roosevelt the law would not have been nullified and the final decision would not have been rendered until the people had occasion to pass upon it. The other point is that this decision illustrates the evil that is caused by a lack of acquaintance on the part of judges with actual conditions of modern life, and their exaltation of professional technicalities above the object of the law, the securing of justice. Of course this evil may be alleviated, but it cannot be cured by any device; it can be cured only by the acquirement on the part of judges of a new and more wholesome point of view. The judges of the Court of Appeals in this decision showed that they did not understand the conditions with which they had to deal. The "Survey," which prints their decision in full, says, in the course of comment upon it, that "the radical way out of the deplorable situation . . . lies in *the education of the judges*." This education may be twofold. It may be imparted to the lawyers from whose ranks the judges are selected, or it may be imparted to the judges themselves. In either case no small factor in this education will be the expression of public opinion.

THE RECALL IN TACOMA AND SEATTLE

The Hon. William Wolcott Seymour, Mayor of Tacoma, has not been recalled. A complaint was filed, and the complainers started out to get a petition signed, but the attempt did not amount to much. It might be wise for the city of Tacoma to amend its charter and make people who want to sign a petition visit the City Clerk's office. In Seattle, Mr. Gill, the Mayor, who was recalled last year because he ran an "open" town, was defeated at this year's election. His success would certainly have been a blow to the advocates of the recall. Last month it seemed as if Mr. Gill would be elected because in the primary he had a plurality of more than ten thousand votes over Mr. Cotterill, his opponent. But a good deal can be done in a few weeks; and a good deal was done, especially by the women of Seattle, who had no notion of the return of their city to the control of thugs, gamblers, and prostitutes. A curious feature of the election is that, while Mr. Cotterill was successful, the single-tax amendment, for which he stood, was overwhelmingly defeated. Another interesting feature was that the Socialists abstained from voting for either candidate.

THREE PARTIES TO THIS DISPUTE

The great anthracite strike of 1902 left the American people firmly convinced of one vital principle: When the production and sale of a commodity used of necessity in every household is concerned, there are three parties to a strike—the worker, the owner, and, last but far from least, the consumer. Never again will the public allow the coal industry to be paralyzed while miner and coal operator quarrel about wages and hours of labor. If such an attempt is made,

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there will be an irresistible demand for instant provision of just and permanent means of settling such questions by arbitration and conciliation. Mr. Roosevelt's Anthracite Commission offered a method of settlement through the Conciliation Board, and for several years it has worked satisfactorily. Now, however, the time having come for a renewal or readjustment of the general contract between miners and mine-owners, a clash has arisen which threatens industrial war. The terms asked by the miners have been outlined in The Outlook. They have now been rejected by the mine-owners without exception. What next? On the one side, it is said that the miners must have better pay because of the high cost of living; that justice calls for uniformity in time schedules and measurement; that for collective bargaining (the only weapon of the wage-earner) there must be full recognition of the unions. For the owners it is bluntly answered that the miners' demands are preposterous and excessive. It may be that there is a possibility of mutual concession, and that a fair bargain may be reached. Let us hope so. But let both sides take notice that a declaration of war will not be tolerated. If need be, the people, the most deeply concerned and most powerful of the three parties to this dispute, will intervene. We recommend to the attention of the wrangling disputants this utterance of a journal by no means radical on such questions, the New York "Times:" "The army of miners confronts the army of sellers without a thought of the army of buyers lying apparently passive and helpless between those who divide between them the price. This is the more remarkable because the buyers are more numerous and powerful than the other parties together. . . . The conspiracies [*i. e.*, of miners and operators against the public and in restraint of trade] may be omnipotent against the public and the laws, but they are also too powerful to be allowed to operate against each other. Both sides must concede something to such power as each possesses. If they cannot agree, then the power which is greater than either or both must intervene and force peace."

**CONDITIONS AT LAWRENCE**

The Rules Committee of the House of Representatives has listened to the testimony of a considerable number of witnesses concerning conditions and events at Lawrence, Massachusetts, during the strike, particularly with reference to the action of the local authorities in preventing the deportation of children. Some of the witnesses told of seeing the clubbing of women by the police. One of them said he saw a whole wagon-load of the injured, and also testified that some of the children were forcibly taken from their mothers. There was explicit testimony also as to the condition of privation under which the children were living, and from which an attempt was made to take them away. On the other hand, police officials testified in defense of the action of the police. They told of the demonstration made by the strikers, giving instances of violence. The working head of the force gave instances of children being sent from the city without the consent of their parents. He interpreted the action of the women in going to jail as the efforts of those who wanted to be martyrs. Enough was told to make it apparent that the conditions prevailing at Lawrence during the strike are not of the sort that bring credit to a people avowedly self-governing, and that evils exist in our industrial system that are not going to be cured by a mere display of police activity, and much less by turbulent demonstrations. A state of terror and disorganization, whether it is caused by repression on the part of the police or intimidation on the part of agitators, is one that is intolerable in a democracy. It was decided last week that the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives is to investigate, not only the strike itself, but the conditions which brought it on. Such an investigation ought to be conducted with impartiality. It should elicit facts as to the relation between employers and employees; and it should be concerned, not so much with fixing the blame on any persons or on either party to the contest, as with ascertaining what can be done to secure that equity in industrial relations that is the best safeguard against such occurrences as the Lawrence strike.

**THE MILITANT AND RIOTOUS SUFFRAGETTES**

The militant Suffragettes in England have once more entered upon a campaign of rioting and destruction of property. The smashing of windows, the larger and more costly the better, not only in public buildings, but in shops, restaurants, and hotels, is the method which they have adopted for convincing the people of England

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that they ought to be allowed to vote. On at least two occasions they have terrorized the central part of London, and have compelled the calling out of practically the entire police force to suppress their wanton outrages. A couple of hundred have been arrested, and already many of them have been tried and sent to jail, with the added penalty of hard labor. The authorities have taken further decisive action to put a stop to the outrages by arresting two of the Suffragette leaders, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, charged with conspiracy. Miss Cristabel Pankhurst, another of the leaders, is also charged with the same offense, but she has disappeared and has not yet been found by the police. The Government is showing commendable firmness in dealing with these women, who under the guise of fighting for a recognition of their own rights make violent attacks upon the rights of others, and who seek to gain an opportunity to help govern others by actions which prove their incapacity to govern themselves. They show an utter lack of patriotism by choosing a moment when the country is in the midst of an industrial and social crisis, through the coal strike, for pressing violently their own claims. It is conceivable that their methods might in the end be successful, just as the methods of a spoiled child are sometimes successful when he makes himself such a nuisance to his elders by crying for a piece of candy that he finally secures what he wants as the price of peace. The Suffragettes may possibly succeed in forcing the political equality of men and women, but they will do it, if they do it, in this way, by trading upon the social inequality of men and women. They will gain their end not because their end is right, but because men are chivalrous. If the men who compose the Government were willing to treat women who destroy property and break the peace as they would treat men for the same offense, the Suffragettes would have lost their battle before they had begun it.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ON TRIAL

It often happens that a great revolution is followed by a smaller. That is what is now taking place in Mexico and in China. But because it is we need not say that the former Diaz rule or the former Manchu rule is justified. Madero is facing revolt, and so is Yuan Shi-kai, and in both cases the peril is only too real. In China, as The Outlook has already reported, the revolt is due to the non-payment of the soldiers. In the north the President of the new republic, Yuan Shi-kai, would gladly pay them if he had the funds, and Sun Yat-sen (who is apparently still acting as provisional President in the south until Yuan shall have been duly inaugurated) would pay his men had he sufficient funds. While there have been outbursts of rioting here and there in the south, notably at Canton, by far the most serious revolt has occurred at Peking, the capital. According to the newspaper reports, five thousand persons have been killed and the loss to the buildings by looting and incendiary fires will amount to more than fifteen million dollars. The disaffected soldiers have doubtless been aided by Manchu sympathizers; indeed, a secret Manchu organization of terrorists, it is said, is sending its messengers to various villages and towns to stir up the soldiers to revolt; in addition, many who might have aided in restoring order have yielded to the tempting opportunity to discredit the republic, or at least have held aloof because, though anti-Manchu, they do not support the new republic. The Government —such as it is—seems to have acted now violently, now weakly. More than a hundred executions have taken place, but the victims were mostly coolies and other civilians. A touch of humor is not absent from its action with regard to a certain thousand mutineers who have now left Peking, taking their loot with them; and not only that, but also a free pardon by the Government, and even a special train to carry away the plunder.

CHINA AND AMERICA

No American, so far as known, has been killed. But the murder of a British Protestant missionary and of several French priests calls attention to the difficult position in which all foreign missionaries, merchants, diplomats, and travelers find themselves. In the capital most of the foreigners are now in the various Legation compounds or inclosures, and the body of international troops in defense of the compounds has been increased to three thousand. At the city of Tientsin, on the river Pei, between Peking and the sea, there has been so much rioting and looting that two hundred United States marines have been ordered thither from Shanghai aboard the collier Abarenda; the

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protected cruiser Cincinnati has also been ordered to Tientsin. Another battalion is going from Manila to North China, where the strength of the Fifteenth Infantry will thus be twelve hundred men. The other Powers have also increased their forces. Acting under their treaty right, the forces recently sent by them for the protection of the Peking-Tientsin Railway were, as now reported: British, three thousand; Japanese, one thousand; French, eight hundred; American, five hundred; German and Russian, two hundred each. At present there are about seven thousand foreign soldiers in the trouble zone, including Legation guards. This should have its due effect. The revolution which has dethroned a monarchy and set up a republic has been carried out with so little disturbance to foreigners as largely to take away from them the fear that there may be a concerted attempt against them, like the Boxer rising, for instance. But it is not wise to take any chances. Events have shown vividly enough that the Chinese troops cannot be depended on, and that the prospect of prompt restoration of government control leaves much to be desired. It is understood that Japan, as the Power nearest at hand, has offered to send an army corps to China within a few days, if the other Powers agree. The diplomatic body at Peking, however, has declined to indorse this, on the ground that it might endanger many defenseless foreign communities in China. In addition, there has been the uneasy impression that Japan's designs are not entirely humanitarian. But Japan, to her credit, awaits a mandate from the Powers. Under the present circumstances, the independent action of any Power in China is not altogether to be welcomed. As Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, recently said, the policy of concerted action should be maintained in order to exclude all possible misunderstanding. In this hour of need those in China who have been struggling towards a greater assurance of liberty and justice deserve the world's sympathy and support

MR. HOWELLS'S SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY: THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

The dinner recently given in New York by Colonel Harvey in commemoration of the seventy-fifth birthday of Mr. William Dean Howells was notable not only for the attendance of men and women prominent in literature, in the arts, and in journalism, but for the atmosphere of affection which pervaded the room and found expression in many ways. The attendance of President Taft was an informal official recognition of Mr. Howells's position at the head of the living literary men of the Nation. Mr. Taft said:

Mr. Howells is not a writer whose periods of inspiration are fitful and occasional, but he has educated and prepared himself to do literary work as men work in other professions, making his mind and imagination respond to the regular demand of duty. On the other hand, unlike Trollope, who worked like a machine, finishing so many pages a day and showing in his work the evidences of haste and mechanical striving, all that has come from Mr. Howells's pen is beautifully wrought out with no suggestion of hurry or the oil of the machine.

Mr. Howells in his long and useful life has been content to live in literature. He has attempted to play a part in no other sphere. By taste, by ability, by imagination, by the genius of taking pains, he finds himself now five years beyond the age of the Psalmist, representing the best and highest of American literature. Everything that he has written sustains the highest standard of social purity and aspiration, of refinement and morality, and of wholesome ideals, and he has added to American literature a treasure of literary excellence, the enjoyment of which will make coming generations grateful.

MR. HOWELLS'S REPLY

Mr. Howells, who was introduced by Colonel Harvey as "one who first and always loves his fellow-men," happily illustrated his modesty, his sincerity, his generous judgment of his time, and the wide range of his acquaintance with American men and women of letters. After recalling the fact that he knew the older group, and saying that we have no single name so sovereign as these names, he continued:

I myself believe there is gold greater in quantity, and that possibly in a critical analysis the report of the assayer will declare as high a percentage of the genuine metal. I am not dismayed by the numbers who have taken to literature in these days and found a living in it. At first it seems a little odd, a little droll, to have a publisher announce a novel as "by a new writer;" but when there are so many new readers why should not the new writers have their innings? The old ones have had theirs, and even the old readers do not want them always. Ought not we old writers, who are confronting a new life elsewhere at such close range, try to be in love with the new literature here? I myself am going to cultivate an affection for it from this on.

The great men I have named could not do

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just the fine things, the brave things, the true things, that are done now by the men I will not name lest I miss some in the long count. In my time I have seen a whole literature grow up and flourish into National proportions. Nearly all the writers I have been naming were New Englanders, but now our writers are of every sectional origin and constitute an American authorship.

Our drama, he declared, has been decent and clean and sweet, as our average life is; and, now that Ibsen no longer writes new plays, Mr. Howells said he would rather take his chance for pleasure and profit with a new American play than with any other sort of a new play. The other speakers were Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Augustus Thomas, Mr. Basil King, Mr. William Allen White, and Mr. Mabie. Mr. James Barnes, in costume as "Silas Lapham," and standing in the focus of a light in a darkened room, recited an effectively written poem.

FREDERICK KEPPEL

New York City picture lovers and picture-show visitors will hardly recognize the metropolis as the same place, now that Mr. Frederick Keppel is no longer a factor in it. He was a genuine picture lover himself, as any one must be to be a really successful picture collector. He was also a keen critic, likewise a necessary quality to the picture collector. But he was a great deal more; he was a very human man. He had a genius for friendship. First of all, he befriended young artists. When they brought their work to him, he praised them whenever praise was possible, but he always did the equally friendly service of pointing out defects. He offered his own shop as an exhibition place without charge to beginners in art. Nor was he mercenary in this action. His motive was not the possible ultimate financial return to him of helping a young man into fame and fortune; he wanted to help the young man to get a "place in the sun." Mr. Keppel was the intimate friend of the late James McNeill Whistler; and, like most of Whistler's friends, had the usual little quarrel with him. Aside from their mutual liking they found plenty to talk about, for Mr. Keppel was one of the greatest authorities in this country on etching and engraving. Artists and men of letters have always hoped that Mr. Keppel would write a detailed appreciation of Whistler, and they now hope that from the correspondence between the two such a book may yet be made. The volume published by Mr. Keppel on the subject only whetted general interest for a larger and more discursive work. This has been especially felt by those who have heard Mr. Keppel—always a delightful conversationalist—talk about Whistler and other friends. Some of this charm Mr. Keppel also showed in his lectures on art at Yale, Columbia, and the Johns Hopkins University. He was as well a frequent contributor on art subjects to newspapers and magazines. Mr. Keppel would not to most indicate that he was an Irishman: he was born sixty-eight years ago at Tullow, Ireland, and was educated at Wesley College in Dublin, and thereafter in England. Mr. Keppel's son Frederick is the Dean of Columbia College.

THE CONQUEST OF THE SOUTH POLE

Captain Roald Amundsen's own story of his achievement in planting the flag of Norway at the South Pole appears, through the courtesy of the New York "Times," in this issue of The Outlook. As many of our readers know, the general attack upon the South Pole, which has just ended in Amundsen's victory, has been carried on by several independent parties representing different nations. Amundsen's expedition left Norway in Nansen's old ship, the sturdy Fram, early in the summer of 1910, with a small crew of five men. This proposed route took him to South America, and from Buenos Aires he sailed, first west and then south to the Bay of Whales on Ross Sea, whence he planned to make his dash with dogs and sledges, and with skis, in the use of which the party was expert. Captain Scott took almost a direct southern course from New Zealand to South Victoria Land, making his place of ice-departure Terra Nova Bay. His planned route was almost exactly that of the famous expedition of Lieutenant Shackleton in 1909. His plan made use of Shackleton's discovery that it was better to leave the Great Barrier at a certain point, ascending through a precipitous pass to the land surface, or "rim," and continuing on this surface to the Pole. Captain Scott took with him a motor sledge and a number of hardy Manchurian ponies, and placed considerable reliance upon these unusual methods of Arctic advance. His expedition was

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equipped partly at the expense of the British Government, while Amundsen's attempt was chiefly one of personal audacity and adventure. Both men were experienced explorers, and Amundsen, it is said, was on the point of making a trial for the North Pole record when the news of Peary's success reached him. The results of Captain Scott's expedition are not yet known. The other Antarctic expeditions which paralleled those of Norway and Great Britain were commanded by Lieutenant Shirase, of the Japanese Navy; by Lieutenant Filchner, of the German Army; and by Dr. Mawson, an Australian. The general opinion of explorers was that none of these expeditions was as nearly likely to succeed as those of Scott and Amundsen.

## JUSTICE AND ARBITRATION

On another page we report the result of the vote in the Senate which has radically changed the character of the treaties submitted to the Senate by the President and has virtually deprived them of their characteristic features. The country must not imagine that by this action, however, the Senate has put an end to the movement for arbitration; it has simply put an end to one particular method that was submitted to the Senate for promoting that movement. We already have far-reaching and important arbitration treaties which this action by the Senate will not affect. This fact gives us occasion to look at the whole arbitration movement and see what it means.

The movement for international arbitration is not merely, it is not mainly, a peace movement. Its object is the proper establishment of justice between the nations. "War," says Charles Sumner in a definition which has become a classic, "is a public armed contest between nations, under the sanction of international law, to establish justice between them." The objection to war is that it never has determined, and never can determine, what is justice. It may establish justice, but it may also establish injustice. In the emancipation of the American Colonies from English misrule it established justice. In the partition of Poland and in the subjugation of Finland it established injustice. War can never determine which of two parties to a controversy has justice on its side; it can only determine which of the two parties is stronger.

In 1775 Samuel Johnson wrote a strong paper entitled "Taxation No Tyranny: An Answer to the Resolutions and Address of the American Congress." The surrender of Lord Cornwallis to George Washington is no rejoinder to that document. That surrender did not prove that Great Britain had no right to tax the American Colonies; it proved that Great Britain had not power to do so. In 1860 a number of able arguments were presented for the purpose of showing that the United States was a voluntary union; that any State had a right to withdraw from that union whenever it chose, and that the other States had no right to prevent it from so doing. The surrender of Lee to General Grant furnished no reply to those arguments. It did not prove that the States had no right to secede, or that the remaining States had a right to coerce them. It simply proved that the States had no power to secede and that the Nation had power to prevent the secession.

The objection to war, then, is not that it brings death and widespread disaster; that it is a tragedy; that, to repeat General Sherman's oft-quoted remark, it is hell. Peace hath its terrors as well as war. It can hardly be questioned that more deaths and greater misery were produced by the annual importation of yellow fever from Havana than were produced by the Spanish-American War, which forever put an end to that particular importation. It can hardly be doubted that the massacres of the Armenians by the Turks produced greater misery, if not a greater loss of life, than the Crimean War; and war against the Turks by the European Powers would have put an end to those massacres. The objection to war is that it fails to fulfill its purpose. It never determines what is justice, and it never can be depended upon to establish justice between contending nations.

The strength of the arbitration movement is not that it is a protest against war, but that it proposes a better method than war for determining and establishing justice between the nations. As rapidly as international public conscience is created and some adequate machinery is organized to give expression to that international public conscience, appeal to the tribunal created by the international sense of justice to give expression to the international sense of justice is a better means of establishing justice between the nations than war. It is because the nations are

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beginning to see that this is the truth that what is called the Peace Movement has made more progress in the last twenty years than it made in the two thousand years preceding. This progress is due, not to the fact that the nations have just awakened to the horrors of war, but to the fact that they have just discovered a substitute which will better accomplish the results which alone have justified war.

The time may come when the international conscience will be so developed and the means for its interpretation and enforcement so perfected that the appeal to force can be entirely abandoned and the appeal to reason and conscience substituted, but that time has not come yet. Because all present national controversies can be submitted to a national court it does not follow that all international controversies can be submitted to an international court.

The primary object of government is to protect persons and property. The nation must protect the individual from wrong-doers within the nation. It must also protect its citizens individually and in the mass from wrong-doers outside the nation. If it fails to do these two things, it is not worthy to be called a nation. Nor can it transfer its responsibility for furnishing such protection to some other body, unless such other body has been organized with both the will and the power to furnish the protection. In 1812 Great Britain assumed the right to stop American ships on the high seas and take from them and impress into its naval service any one whom the captain of the British ship believed to be a British subject. America would not have deserved to be called a nation if it had submitted tamely to this injustice to its citizens and this indignity to itself. Nor was it possible in 1812 to submit the question of this right of search to a European tribunal, which at that time would have been prejudiced against, if not actively hostile to, the American Republic. There are still American questions which in the present stage of moral civilization the American Nation would have no moral right to submit to a tribunal dominated by European influences. To draw the line beforehand and declare with accuracy what contests may safely be submitted to such a tribunal, and therefore how far America may go in throwing upon a foreign power the authority to protect its own citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, is difficult. The arbitration treaties negotiated under the Roosevelt Administration drew one line. The arbitration treaties negotiated under the Taft Administration drew a somewhat different line. This is the only difference between the two. Neither line is, or can be, exact. Whatever treaty is signed and whatever exceptions are made, when any issue between the nations is finally raised the nations will decide, and they will have to decide, whether the issue comes within the exceptions or not; that is, the nations will decide, and they will have to decide, whether the question is one which in the present state of international organization they can justly and safely leave to be decided for them by an international tribunal.

Meanwhile we may be sure that armies and navies will not be abandoned until the international sense of justice has been more fully developed, until an international tribunal clothed with moral authority has been organized, and until, owing to these two facts, the nations recognize that the time has come when there is no further need of either army or navy than such as is necessary to perform the function of international police for the civilized world. The more rapidly we can push forward by public agitation the development of an international sense of justice, and the organization of a permanent international court to interpret that sense of justice, the better—not merely for the peace of the world, but for the promotion of righteousness.

## GET IT DONE

Nothing affects the welfare of Americans more than the welfare of American children.

Nothing is so sure to arouse concern in the American people as any action or state of affairs which they are convinced endangers the welfare of American children.

Nothing so surely wins the approval of the people of America as that which they believe will promote the welfare of American children.

There is before the House of Representatives a bill to establish a Children's Bureau. Its purpose is to supply the American people with means which they do not now have for securing information for the service of the whole people concerning those things that affect the welfare of American children for good or for ill.

The Bureau which this bill establishes is not, as has sometimes been assumed, merely a child labor bureau; it is rather a child wel-

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fare bureau. It pertains to child labor only as child labor affects child welfare. There are thousands of children in this country who are called delinquent. Why are they called delinquent? What causes their so-called delinquency? What is being done to transform these delinquents into good citizens and prevent the creation of other delinquents? There are thousands upon thousands of children who are without mothers or fathers and who have no means of support. What should be done for them? What are the several States and other communities doing for them? Children are dying from preventable disease and preventable accidents. The American people as a whole do not know what is being done or what can be done to save the lives that are needlessly sacrificed. No one State, no one society or group of societies, can secure for the American people the information that they should have about their children. There is only one agency that can do this. It is the same agency that is securing information for the American people about their commerce, about the conditions of labor, about their crops and their live stock. This is the agency that should secure for the American people knowledge about their children. It is the Federal Government.

The bill which will enable the Federal Government to do this has passed the Senate. It has had to undergo scrutiny on the grounds of its unconstitutionality, and it has successfully met the test. It has met the objections that have been offered to it by, strange to say, a society designed to prevent cruelty to children, that seems to be more jealous of its own prerogatives than of the welfare of the children. The bill has survived these objections. The only question that seems to afford any basis for further discussion is one that does not concern the merits of this Bureau at all, but only its place in the Governmental machinery. It is a question whether this Bureau should be in the Department of the Interior or the Department of Commerce and Labor. The Senate has reached the conclusion that it should be put in the Department of Commerce and Labor. To raise now the question whether it ought not to go into another Department is to endanger its passage by considerations of a very minor character. The question of transferring it to another Department can be taken up at any time if good reason appears. The important thing to do now is to establish in the Federal Government a Children's Bureau.

## AN ABLE DEFENSE OF THE LABOR UNION

One of the striking features of the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, which was held in Washington, D. C., last week, was the annual address of the President of the Federation, Mr. Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York and formerly President of Columbia University. It was forceful, because it was simple, direct, and courageous. We say courageous, because at a time when the Lawrence strike has brought home to the whole country the controversy which has raged, in the form of war between capital and labor, as to the right of labor to make organized demands upon employers regarding wages, hours, and conditions of work, Mr. Low in the plainest terms advocates the right and propriety of collective bargaining.

Not only that; Mr. Low takes an occasion when Mr. Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, is resting under the severest criticism for his course in the McNamara trial, to point out that, on the whole, Mr. Gompers has not only been an able but a beneficent leader of labor. "At a time like this," says Mr. Low, "when circumstances have exposed him [Mr. Gompers] to relentless attack, I want to acknowledge, as one American, my sense of indebtedness to him, not only for the philosophy in regard to the relations of labor and capital which he so stoutly maintains, but also for the vast contribution he has made to the improvement of the conditions of labor, both organized and unorganized, all over this land." Mr. Low reviews the McNamara case, and frankly says that Mr. Gompers made a lamentable mistake "in attacking as an enemy of organized labor every one who thought they [the McNamaras] were guilty." He commends Mr. Burns for saving the country from the "stupendous disaster" which would have followed either the conviction or the acquittal of the McNamaras, for if they had been convicted multitudes of workmen would have considered them the martyrs of capitalistic courts, and if they had been acquitted a "desperate element in labor ranks would have felt that they could continue to indulge in such methods without fear of consequences."

As President of the Civic Federation, Mr. Low calls upon the American Federation of Labor to be prompt to disown all violence connected with the struggles of labor, and

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implies that Mr. Gompers has not used the weight of his great authority as he should to discountenance violence. With this frank criticism of Mr. Gompers, he commends him because, re-elected twenty-eight times to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor, he has always firmly and persistently stood for that social philosophy which believes that, while the interests of labor and of capital are not identical, they are reconcilable. It is the *reconcilability* of the interests of capital and labor for which the National Civic Federation stands. In this respect the American Federation of Labor and the National Civic Federation unite in opposing the doctrine of State Socialism and in a belief in the rights of private ownership in property. Mr. Low urges employers to recognize the right of laborers to organize in trade unions as agencies for collective bargaining. When the employer refuses to recognize this right, "he perpetuates, if he does not create, a state of war in industry, and he must share the responsibility for this result when he acts so illogically." The reason why workingmen are ready to submit to such hardships in order to secure the recognition of their unions is "because only so can they establish their right to collective bargainings through leaders of their own choice."

Mr. Low is of the opinion that, unless corporations promptly recognize this right of their own accord, they will sooner or later be compelled by State and National legislation to recognize it. Further, the general recognition of this right will not only promote industrial peace, but also industrial efficiency. It will educate both parties "into the habit of working together in the common interests."

The spirit and the chief argument of the address are well indicated by a passage which we quote as follows:

> It appears to me utterly impossible for stockholders united in a corporation to sustain themselves in the position of claiming for themselves every privilege of combination, and at the same time to insist upon dealing with their employees only as individuals and to deny to them the right of collective bargaining. When a corporation declines to recognize a labor union, is it not doing precisely this? I understand perfectly that the employer would rather be entirely free to do as he pleases. The precise point I am trying to make clear is that he cannot expect to be free to do as he pleases under the conditions of modern industry. Men are combining in all departments of life as never before, and industry cannot possibly expect to be exempt from this world-wide tendency. . . . And, above everything else, the spirit of democracy is in the air, so that men who are constantly influencing the government under which they live are naturally determined to have something to say about the conditions under which they are called upon to work.

Mr. Low's address is well worth reading by every labor leader, every corporation manager, and every consumer of the product of labor who wishes to understand the fundamental struggle which is characteristic of the age in which we live—the struggle to establish an industrial democracy based on human rights.

## A LENTEN THOUGHT

### THE DECISIVE STRUGGLE

The resistance to temptation in the desert meant the acceptance of the anguish of Gethsemane; the reward of the victory at the beginning of the career of the Christ was the crucifixion at the end of his career! There can be no more searching comment on our idea of struggle and victory than this; but never was reward more divinely satisfying. When he came back from the desert, he had won the eternal victory; he faced inevitable anguish, but peace and courage radiated from him; a crown of thorns awaited him, but he trod the path henceforth a victor who was to bring the world to God. Many ages were to pass before the vision of the God of love was to shine clear against the fading visions of the God of law, and still other ages were to follow before men could accept a suffering God; but the temptation made the path clear, and in the garden its last ascent toward heaven began in clouds and darkness.

So ran the logic of life in the divinest life ever lived among men; so runs that wonderful logic through all lives. The "one far-off divine event to which the whole creation moves" is a definite goal already certain because the will of God, expressed in his righteousness and love, has ordained it. The temptation and the anguish of Gethsemane were incidents in the majestic unfolding of the divine plan of life; and one was bound up in the other as the grain is bound up in the seed. When the great surrender to the divine will is made, the battle of life is won; the future may bring trial and sorrow, it cannot bring defeat. When a man makes that decision, he saves his soul. Sometimes the decision is made once for all under the pressure of a great temptation; the enemy is routed in a battle so fierce that it is a mortal

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combat; henceforth the way of the victor is a path of peace. Sometimes the purpose to accept the will of God as the rule of life defines itself and becomes controlling only at the end of a long series of desperate struggles in which a hundred wounds are received; and at the end the man comes out scarred and almost exhausted, but victorious.

There are no victories so decisive as those won in desert places where a man fights for his soul, in solitude and almost in despair, foes within lying in wait to unbar the gates to the foes without. In that fight no bugles sound the charge, no flags are borne aloft, no shouts of comrades cheer the soldier desperately and at times blindly fighting for the integrity of his soul. There is none braver than he who struggles in darkness and despair and wins without exultation. For him the great reward is as surely laid up as for the gallant spirit that feels the presence of God in the darkest hour and is cheered by the assurance of victory when defeat seems imminent.

The temptation may wear a thousand forms, the lonely place may be in the crowded city; wherever a man is when this hour comes he is alone, unless he asks the presence of God. The fight may be furious and short—a sudden rush, a clashing of swords, and then a quiet, sunlit field; or it may be a long campaign, incessant watchfulness, unforeseen onslaughts, exhausting skirmishes. Whatever the manner of the fight, it is the decisive moment in life; if it be won, the future is secure. The agony of the garden may await the victor, and anguish may enfold him like a cloud; but he will drink the cup. "They may kill us," said one of the early bishops on his way to death, "but they cannot harm us."

# THE CONSERVATION OF BUSINESS—SHALL WE STRANGLE OR CONTROL IT?

EDITORIAL BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

IN my speech at Columbus I tried to develop two main lines of thought: first, that the people must govern themselves, that they have a right to rule, and that we must obtain social and industrial justice through genuine popular government; and, second, that our aim must be to control business, not to strangle it. In other words, just as we aim at the conservation of our physical resources, and at the conservation of the manhood, womanhood, and childhood of the people, so we must aim at the conservation, that is, at the wise control and development, of the business upon the existence of which the prosperity of the whole people so largely depends. In business we must conserve ideas, conserve efficiency, conserve "up-to-date" methods just as we conserve our forests, our streams, our natural resources.

The three great classes of the American community are the farmers, the wage-workers, and the business men, big and little. It is essential that all three shall prosper. It is essential that there shall be a more equitable division of prosperity than has been the case in the past. But there can be no division of prosperity unless the prosperity is there to divide; and therefore it is to our interest to shape conditions so that business shall prosper. Of course it cannot permanently prosper save on a basis of justice; justice to the business man from the people, and justice by the business man to the people—that is, to his competitors, his customers, and the persons who work for him for wages.

It is the extremes in life, wherever we find them, that cause mischief, and this is as true in business as anywhere else. Our people will no longer tolerate the unbridled, unregulated potential power that enables a group of men who find themselves in a strong position to put up prices and squeeze the consumer for their own pecuniary advantage. This is one extreme. Another and almost equally mischievous extreme is when a similar group of men, who find themselves in a position of great potential power, get to fighting among themselves and wreak their vengeance on each other, for personal prestige or gain, by so cutting and slashing prices as to bring failure in their wake, or else a serious reduction in wages—and either one brings misery and want to the toiler. The business question is strictly a moral question, and the complying in a technical manner with a technical point in a law so obscure that scarcely any two men agree as to exactly what it means, will never permanently satisfy the people, for it corrects none of the immoral practices of which the people complain.

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We are giving about seventy-five per cent of our time to fighting among ourselves about ourselves, and only about twenty-five per cent in promoting our foreign commerce and trade, while such a formidable competitor as Germany is doing exactly the reverse. No man can travel through Europe and see the enormous strides that countries like Germany are making without realizing that our commercial supremacy is being challenged. Yet it is also true that no one can travel through Europe and through this country, and meet and talk with the business men everywhere, and not be deeply impressed with the superiority in energy, intelligence, resourcefulness, and general all-around executive ability of the men of our country as compared with those of any other country. I believe this to be especially true of the oncoming generation of business men—those who are just about to take the helm and guide the commercial destiny of this country in the immediate future. It is my belief from close observation that they have no equals anywhere; but they must be told in plain English what they can and what they cannot do. Once given an accurate chart, and they will speedily conquer the commerce of the world. But at present Germany has this accurate chart and we have not; and it is hard to overstate what this fact means in the way of handicap to us and of advantage to Germany.

My chief concern is with the welfare of the little man; but of course we must do justice to all. Otherwise we cannot get prosperity for any one. We must endeavor to encourage legitimate and honest business at the same time that we war against business crookedness and business injustice. The great mass of business is, of course, done by men whose business is either small or of moderate size, and these men are an element of incalculable strength to the Nation. The average American business man is honest, and is just as desirous of obeying the law as is any one of his fellow-citizens. Yet many of the middle-sized business men nowadays, when they come to make necessary trade agreements, are puzzled lest they may find that they have unwittingly transgressed the law; and they are unable to find out in advance what the law is. This is all wrong. There should be absolute clearness of the law, and there should be a competent administrative body to do for the world of industrial production what the Inter-State Commerce Commission has done for the world of industrial transportation. It should be the policy of the Government clearly to define and punish wrong-doing, to give in advance full information to every man just what he can and just what he cannot legally do.

The small business man and the middle-sized business man must conduct their business under the law and must act justly. This is also true of the big business man. But in his case there is an added duty on the part of the Nation and the several States. There must be over big business a control and supervision by the Nation (or, if necessary, by the State) which are unnecessary as regards small business. The people of this country are not afraid of the mere size of a business enterprise provided it is honestly organized and honestly managed; but they are afraid of, and will no longer tolerate, exploiting the public for the promoters' benefit. Our laws to-day do not prevent over-capitalization or the flagrant abuse of power in exploiting the business of the people for the personal gain of a few; and yet they threaten vague disaster not merely to dishonest, but to honest, business men. There is urgent need that they should be made both more definite and more efficient. I do not believe in making mere size of and by itself criminal, but size does unquestionably carry the potentiality of so much grave wrong-doing that there should, by law, be provision made for the strict supervision and regulation of those great concerns that do an inter-State business.

It is idle to trust such regulation merely to the effort to prohibit all combinations, and thereby to restore the conditions of sixty years ago. Nothing can be accomplished in this manner. Nor is it wise to trust only to a succession of lawsuits for removing the evils of monopoly and the like. In theory the ultra opponents of corporations have embarked on a process of strangling business. This would of itself be bad enough. But it is rendered still worse by the fact that such a policy is necessarily ineffective. The effort to strangle big business has been successful chiefly to the extent of alarming all business, and has not been successful as regards thoroughly and adequately controlling the very kinds of big business which it is most urgently necessary thus to control.

The unwisdom of endeavoring to strangle business instead of controlling it ought to be evident, in the first place to those who consider the business situation as it affects the small business man whose welfare we must

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always have close at heart; and in the next place when we consider the curious but perfectly evident fact that the worst big business concerns, and especially those which we usually associate in our minds with Wall Street, have now evidently come to the conclusion that they object to a policy of just and efficient control much more than they do to one of pretended (and impotent) strangulation.

When, four months ago, I wrote in The Outlook an article on "The Trusts, the People, and the Square Deal," Wall Street was inclined to favor the proposition of control, being at that time alarmed as to the workings of the Anti-Trust Act, in view of the recent Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust decisions. Obviously, however, Wall Street has changed its mind. It was prepared to support the policy of honesty and efficient control which I advocated rather than to see the ruin of both bad and good business. But the representatives of the worst kinds of big business have now concluded that the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts were not really hurt by the decisions—indeed, that they were benefited. These men care nothing for honest business or for the welfare of the general business community if it conflicts with the policy under which they hope to thrive better than under a policy of real control. Those New York dailies which are owned in or directly or indirectly controlled by Wall Street have shown by their recent utterances that they have made up their minds to fight the effort at just control of big business. Evidently they prefer a policy of pretense of destruction which they know to be chiefly sham rather than a policy of real control which would correct evils and yet promote prosperity. Of course there are exceptions. There are certain big business concerns so far-sighted as to see that in the long run it pays to be honest and that it will pay to trust to a policy of real control instead of to a policy of make-believe strangle. It is curious to see the worst of the big business interests, and the least wise extremist agitators, playing into one another's hands, and trying to preserve the present system of chaos in business law as preferable to a system of ordered supervision and control under which we would secure definiteness of legal policy for all business, and would guarantee to big business proper treatment as an incident to exacting proper behavior from it. The policy I advocate would tell for the permanent prosperity of the entire honest business world; and it is opposed by the great New York dailies which speak for Wall Street, because they are concerned with general prosperity only secondarily, their prime interest being to prevent the efficient control of the big trusts that do wrong; and they would rather run the risk of sacrificing the general prosperity than see a thorough and real control of big business.

What has just happened in connection with the Sugar Trust is most instructive. During my Administration suits against the Oil and Tobacco Trusts were begun, under the Anti-Trust Act. At the time, in repeated messages to Congress and in speeches, I explained that the Anti-Trust Law was not sufficient; that only a little could be accomplished under it; that what was needed was effective supervision and control, by some competent administrative governmental agency, over these great corporations.

The Republican party, in its platform of four years ago, in speaking of the Sherman Law, declared as follows:

> Experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the Federal Government greater supervision and control over and secure greater publicity in the management of that class of corporations engaged in inter-State commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies.

However, no law was passed in accordance with this declaration. The suits against the Standard Oil Trust and the Tobacco Trust were nominally successful. For a moment Wall Street was much alarmed, and turned to my proposal. Then it plucked up heart, and inspired and entered upon a campaign of violent denunciation of me. The reason for the change is revealed with unconscious clearness by one of the chief newspaper supporters of the Wall Street policies, the New York "Times," in its issue of March 6, as follows:

## STANDARD OIL PARTY MAKES ANOTHER COUP

PROFITS THIS TIME AT THE EXPENSE OF OUTSIDE OWNERS OF PRAIRIE OIL CO. SHARES

## BIG DIVIDEND KEPT QUIET

NEWS OF IT NOT PERMITTED TO REACH NEW YORK UNTIL FOUR DAYS AFTER IT WAS VOTED

*Stockholders in the former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company were bubbling with indignation yesterday over what they regard as a fresh outrage. The withholding of information, which has been the invariable policy of the thirty-*

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*two subsidiaries controlled by the old Standard Oil party, has provided many opportunities to insiders in possession of the facts to make money at the expense of the stockholders at large.* It will be recalled that while the Colonial Oil officials were refusing information in the early days of the dissolution to stockholders who bought fractional lots of that stock at around 500 to bring their own allotments up to full shares, developments inside the company made a vast difference in its current value, and the stock rapidly sold down to par or below. So complete was the case of those who had bought at the high price that in at least one instance an insider who had sold at the high quotations was compelled to cancel his contract when the buyer became insistent. *Another case, in which the uninformed outside stockholders suffered, was that of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which, early in the stages of the Trust's dissolution, sold at $1,400 a share and rapidly advanced until it sold at $4,100. The outsiders didn't know that a big melon was to be cut, as it was only a few weeks ago, in the shape of a $29,000,000 stock dividend.*

The latest complaint is that of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company stockholders, who did not know until March 2, if they were New Yorkers, that the Directors had put the stock on a 28 per cent annual dividend basis by the declaration, on February 26, of a dividend for the quarter of $7 per share. Notices of the dividend received in New York on March 2 were postmarked "Independence, Kansas," the headquarters of the company, at 3 P.M. February 28. The books closed for the registry of stock entitled to the dividend on February 29, two days before most of the stockholders knew of the declaration of a dividend of $4 a share higher than that paid in 1911. Meanwhile the shares, which sold last week at $235, rose to $245 on Monday, and yesterday advanced to $309. The increased dividend was only partly responsible for the rise, yesterday's advance and active trading being largely due to rumors that the company would give stockholders a right to subscribe to new shares, possibly in connection with the retirement of its outstanding bonds. Of these there were $18,000,000 in December, of which it is reported $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 have been since retired out of earnings.

There are no accurate records obtainable of the daily sales of the shares of the former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and *to what extent those informed about the affairs of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company may have profited at the expense of the confiding outside stockholders by reason of their foreknowledge of impending events cannot be learned, but shareholders who parted with their stock at the low prices were loud yesterday in their denunciation of the methods of the management.* Of all the former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey that replied to requests from stockholders for information either as to earning power or assets after the dissolution, the only one which gave a frank statement of conditions was the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which is managed by interests that have since proven inimical to the control of the old Standard Oil Company. This control has been handed down through the dissolution by means of the pro rata distribution of the stocks of the subsidiaries held by the New Jersey company, which naturally brought to the dominant interests in the old trust a like share in the distributed stocks. The Pierce interests in the Waters-Pierce Company sought to restrain the voting of Rockefeller and other shares in their company at the annual election last month on the ground that it would continue through a group of individuals the control which the United States Supreme Court had found criminal as exercised by these individuals through the device of a holding company, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company now has a stock capital of $20,000,000. It was only $10,000,000 when the Government investigation was made in 1906. It operates oil wells, but does no refining business. *The price of crude oil has advanced materially since the separation of the thirty-three co-defendant subsidiaries from the old Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.*

[The italics are mine.]

When such a state of affairs results from a successful suit under the Anti-Trust Act, it is small wonder that Wall Street regards the act with derision, and turns its batteries on me, for my proposals would result in a rigid control which would absolutely put a stop to these antics. There are two incidental facts in connection with the transaction which it is well to keep in mind. The first is that the Standard Oil Trust was (nominally) abolished by the Supreme Court, not because of its size, but because of its bad conduct; and apparently the "punishment" has fallen only on the consumers of the oil and the uninformed small outside stockholders, while the trust magnates have greatly profited. The second is that the company which has (as the "Times" says, for the benefit of favored insiders) just declared a dividend of twenty-nine millions is the company on which Judge Landis inflicted a fine of substantially the same amount. What an outcry that fine excited among the professional friends of privilege! What joy there was among them when a Court of Appeals overruled Judge Landis! This particular company was capitalized for one million dollars; the fine was set aside on the ground that it was excessive; and now a dividend almost precisely as great as the fine is declared. Seemingly the court was all-powerful to save the Trust from any punishment at all being inflicted on it, the Trust, for wrong-doing, but powerless to inflict any real punishment when it, the court, itself became convinced that the Trust really had been guilty of grave misconduct. Yet there are worthy people who become

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panic-struck when these results of unaided judicial action are instanced in order to show the need of more direct control by the people of the things which are of vital concern to the people.

What our people want is that the evils of big business be eradicated and the advantages, the benefits, preserved. I believe that our country is ripe to-day for a straightforward, unflinching, common-sense treatment of the trust question. Of course it's a big question. But this country does not mind tackling big questions. We did not hesitate to take the Panama Canal Zone because up to that time no other people had been able to control yellow fever down there. We took the Zone fully realizing the awful menace of yellow fever, but believing that with our intelligence and energy we could stamp it out; and we did. We did not hesitate to take Cuba because of the unsanitary condition of Havana. We had the courage and the faith to believe that we could correct it; and we did. In just the same way our people realize that the trust problem is a big problem, but that they, the people, have the hard common sense necessary to solve it. It will not solve itself. *The people must solve it.* And they must solve it by insisting on a just and wise but thoroughgoing and efficient control. Let our opponents of reactionary habit make no mistake. The people are demanding more voice in affairs industrial no less than in affairs political. Our opponents believe that the people cannot be trusted. We believe that they can be. Why? Because they have been educated, and because they are of the stuff that gives good results under education. We believe in real democracy for America because we have a profound faith in the moral, mental, and physical fiber of the average American man and the average American woman; and we believe that they have been educated, in the true sense of the word, as the men and women of no other nation have been educated.

We must achieve a permanent prosperity based on justice—a prosperity which must come by the wise and resolute effort to control business by law, and especially by administrative work under the law. We must not pin our faith only to a succession of lawsuits, which, under pretense of strangling big business, punish real offenders inadequately, or positively benefit them, as in the case of the Standard Oil Trust and the Tobacco Trust, and at the same time are a source of constant uneasiness and alarm to honest and upright business men, whose anxiety is to find out the law and then to live up to it.

# THE PRESIDENT AND THE TARIFF

## A POLL OF THE PRESS

TWO weeks ago The Outlook published an authorized interview with President Taft on the subject of the tariff. The President made it clear that he is a believer in the Republican policy of protection, but that, in his opinion, no tariff law should be enacted until information has been obtained by means that preclude all doubts of substantial accuracy. Also that the machinery for collecting facts about industries affected by the tariff should be permanently in operation. To this end, and on his constant insistence, a non-partisan Tariff Board has been created.

The President compared this scientific revision favorably with haphazard methods formerly employed.

The article has called forth interesting comment. For instance, the New York "Journal of Commerce" (Ind.) has this to say concerning the President personally:

> It shows, like everything that Mr. Taft utters on the subject, that he has never made a thorough study of tariff policies or gained a firm grasp upon economic principles, but it reflects a sincere desire to secure a conscientious revision of the tariff in a way that will, in his judgment, promote and safeguard the interests of the Nation and its people as a whole. We believe that nothing is more calculated to beget the confidence of the people of this country than such candor, sincerity, and honesty of purpose as President Taft habitually displays.

Most critics favor the President's principle that the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad of articles affected by the tariff can be ascertained and used as a measure of protection. Not so the "Journal of Commerce:"

> We need not repeat our reasons for regarding this plan as impracticable and delusive. But its advocacy by the President and its adoption by his party might lead away from that unsystematic "patching a tariff together" which leads to such direful results. At all events, President Taft is seeking to be "progressive" in revising the tariff, according to his lights.

The Lewiston (Maine) "Journal" (Ind.

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Rep.) remarks that "Taft was elected on a pledge to support downward revision of the tariff, and Congress stand-patters were elected on the same pledge. The stand-patters betrayed that pledge." This newspaper further explains:

The plea that he [the President] is loyal to his pledge because he stands for revision, only after the Tariff Board reports, lacks force, for Taft stood for downward revision without Tariff Board reports when he stood for reciprocity. Had Taft vetoed the Aldrich schedules, he would now be in fine fettle to appeal to the voters in 1912. Instead of so doing, he signed the Aldrich tariff, made the Winona speech, apologized for it, and vetoed reform of the wool schedule. It now turns out that the bill he vetoed is substantially all that could have been urged by the tariff reformers under Taft's plea for the consumer, had they had the full report of the Tariff Board on Schedule K.

Wobbly? Rather!

The Burlington (Vermont) "Free Press" (Rep.) commends the President for "discussing this involved issue in an article in The Outlook," and for "explicitly stating the true Republican position in favor of a reasonable degree of protection." But the Vermont organ is forced to make the following admission:

We must stand or fall with him so far as the tariff is concerned, and he has a little the better of his party on this point, inasmuch as he struggled to secure further reduction of some of the schedules, but in vain. . . . It is now evident that President Taft should have vetoed the Aldrich Tariff Bill, and have appealed to the people as did Governor Hughes in his efforts to secure progressive legislation from the New York Legislature.

The New York "American" (Ind. Dem.) says:

The beginning of Mr. Taft's Administration, three years ago yesterday, was full of popular hope. That hope has waned from month to month. It seemed for a time that Mr. Taft would fulfill the promises of tariff reform written in the party platform on which he was elected.

The Chicago "Evening Post" (Ind.), however, takes another view of the President's connection with the making of the Payne-Aldrich Bill, and believes that in it "the high tariff chieftains surrendered to William H. Taft." It was not, however, "a complete surrender:"

But the President has secured for the people many of the fruits of victory for which they were contending. The President has saved the Republican party from its self-constituted leaders and has vindicated a principle.

The opinion of Mr. Taft's Western opponents will probably be reflected by the Butte (Montana) "Inter-Mountain" (Ind.) in sympathy with what it printed concerning the President's previous article in The Outlook:

That authorized interview in The Outlook, telegraphed from New York yesterday, will not add to President Taft's prestige as a politician. It is too late in the day for him to discuss that Winona speech with profit. President Taft knows and likes baseball, but never in his experience has he seen an umpire back up on a decision.

The New York "Evening Post" (Ind.) admits that Mr. Taft's tariff record is open to criticism, and adds: "It has been criticised with great severity in these columns." Nevertheless, the "Evening Post" chronicles this fact:

With all its faults it remains true that the President's course on the subject of the tariff has had the effect of bringing to an end that sinister connection between Republican ascendency and organized tariff corruption which had existed without a break since the period immediately following the Civil War. The very citadel of the system was the revision of the tariff as a whole when it was revised at all, and the régime of log-rolling that necessarily accompanied the process. In breaking down this system, substituting for it revision, schedule by schedule, and establishing a non-partisan Tariff Board for the ascertainment of data, the President has undeniably raised the party's position on the tariff to a vastly higher moral plane than any it had previously occupied; and in accomplishing this, as well as in his bold and statesmanlike move for reciprocity with Canada, he showed rare courage in the face of dissensions and difficulties.

Whatever may be the judgment of Americans as to the President's course with reference to the Payne-Aldrich Bill and Canadian reciprocity, the principal issue now before Congress is the Tariff Board. Does its work justify its continuance? Do we want any Tariff Board?

No, say ultra-protectionist Republicans and some Democrats. Yes, say others. "There is something of the pathetic and modest pride of Touchstone in his Audrey in the affection of Mr. Taft for it," says the New York "Times" (Ind. Dem.). "It is not strange. With infinite difficulty . . . Mr. Taft has succeeded in keeping the Commission alive. . . . He is not to be blamed, for the idea of the Commission is a sound one." But at present, as the "Times" shows, it finds itself hampered and checked:

In practice, we are sorry to say, it only serves as a device to prevent a reduction of the tariff. In a way, that is how Mr. Taft half unconsciously employs it in his article in The Outlook. He tells us how badly bungled the tariff has been for want of a Commission, and how nicely it could have been handled had there been a

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good Commission three years ago, and what a fine thing it would be to have a Commission on tap all the while.

It is an ideal picture of a situation that is impossible. Just at present we have a House of Representatives that does not revere the Commission, a Senate with a doubtful majority on the tariff, but without a majority that believes in the Commission. . . . In these circumstances about all that the Commission has been good for is to present a plausible excuse for Mr. Taft's vetoes. It really leaves him in a pretty disagreeable position. He keeps on professing, no doubt sincerely, his desire to have the iniquitous features of the tariff modified, but declining to do anything about it until a Commission reports on the application of an impossible principle, with the certainty that the report will not be accepted by Congress.

As to the President's slowness, another New York Independent Democratic paper, the "World," says:

Mr. Taft's defense of his tariff policy in The Outlook is merely an apology. The logic of events has made a defense impossible. . . . In September the "World" advised Mr. Taft to compel an immediate report from his Tariff Board, convene Congress in extra session, and get tariff revision out of the way before the Presidential campaign began. Instead of this he has muddled along and nothing whatever has been accomplished in the way of public relief. . . .

On the other hand, the Philadelphia "Telegraph" (Rep.) thinks the title "Common Sense vs. Haphazard Methods" certainly appropriate for an interview in which in "homely, simple language Mr. Taft makes an earnest plea for sanity in dealing with the subject that must, from its very nature, interest the entire population of the country." As to the line of demarcation between the old haphazard methods and the new common-sense methods, namely, the Tariff Board, the "Telegraph" comments as follows:

The free-trade and low-tariff critics have been unsparing in their censure of the President because he vetoed the wool and woolens tariff bill, "knocked together," as he expresses it, "with a few blows of an ax and mallet instead of being laid off with measuring instruments and adjusted with fine tools, as it ought to have been." . . .

The President knew that, by waiting a few months, he would have before him the material gathered by a board of experts, and that, with this material, some rational conclusion could be reached. He was condemned out of hand—some of his critics went so far as to say that it was a "crime" to delay relief for those who are suffering from the exactions of Schedule K.

Later the Tariff Board made its report, which was immediately sent to Congress, where it has remained in the committee room, without even discussion so far as the country knows. What was a "crime" in President Taft is only excusable political strategy in Mr. Underwood and his associates, who have switched their attention to other and less important schedules.

One of these is steel. Concerning it the Buffalo "Express" (Ind. Rep.) says:

In another passage of The Outlook interview Mr. Taft indicates very plainly what he will do with the pending Steel Tariff Bill if it ever is sent to him. . . . Let this much be said for William H. Taft: He stands firmly by his convictions.

The Chicago "Record-Herald" (Ind.) also thinks that "the President makes a very successful defense of 'his' Tariff Board."

His plea for non-partisan enlightened tariff legislation is most opportune. No one doubted his sincerity in promising to push sound, piecemeal revision, or in applying the platform test of proper protection. He is no stand-patter, and his vetoes have had a very important, positive side.

In sympathy with this, another well-known journal of the Central West, the Milwaukee "Sentinel" (Rep.), declares that the President's Outlook article is "a clear, cogent, and weighty statement," that scientific tariff-making must have "the *sine qua non* of a permanent Tariff Commission," and adds:

The article . . . illustrates the President's characteristic courage in championing an idea which he believes to be sound and consonant with the public welfare, even though such advocacy may cost him the favor of Congressional politicians steeped in the antiquated conception of the tariff as a political issue.

As to the future, the "Sentinel" adds:

We guess his position is too sound for politicians of either party to take issue with him.

This conviction is expressed at greater length by the New York "Tribune" (Rep.), which, after commending the article, says:

If the Democratic party wants to indorse the tariff record of the present House of Representatives, it will have to defend the opposite policy of rejecting the assistance of a permanent non-partisan board of experts, and of trimming rates up and down, arbitrarily, to suit the whims of politicians or appease the demands of favored sections and interests. . . .

The result of the Tariff Board's first report marks "the end of manipulating the schedules," says the Detroit "Free Press" (Ind.), "although the old-fashioned politicians do not recognize the fact and are still playing the old game." And it concludes:

This will be the last year of tariff disputes, and President Taft's Administration will go into history as the era in which the country definitely abandoned the crude method of relegating its industrial welfare to the mercies of Representatives and Senators who know nothing about the business of manufacturing except the manufacturing of phrases on other people's business.

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# THE DISCOVERY OF THE SOUTH POLE[1]

## CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN'S OWN NARRATIVE

THE OUTLOOK HAS THE PLEASURE OF GIVING ITS READERS THE FULL STORY OF CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT TOLD IN HIS OWN WORDS. THIS PUBLICATION IS BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY THROUGH WHOSE ENTERPRISE THE STORY WAS CABLED FROM HOBART, TASMANIA, FOR READERS IN AMERICA

ON the 10th of February, 1911, we commenced to work our way toward the south, from that day to the 11th of April establishing three depots, which in all contained a quantity of provisions of about 3,000 kilos. One thousand six hundred kilos, including 1,100 kilos of seal meat, were cached in 80 degrees, 700 kilos in 81 degrees, and 800 kilos in 82 degrees south latitude.

As no landmarks were to be seen, these depots were marked with flags, seven kilometers on each side in the easterly and westerly directions.

The ground and the state of the Barrier were of the best, and specially well adapted to driving with dogs. On February 15 we had thus traveled about 100 kilometers. The weight of the sledges was 300 kilos, and the number of dogs was six for each sledge. The surface of the Barrier was smooth and fine, with no sastrugi. [Snow furrows thrown up by the wind.] The crevices were very local and were found dangerous in only two places. For the rest—long, smooth undulations.

The weather was excellent—calm or a light breeze. The lowest temperature on these depot trips was minus 45 Celsius or centigrade (49 degrees below zero Fahrenheit). On the 4th of March, on our return from the first trip beginning on the 15th of February, we found out that the Fram had already left us. With pride and delight we heard that her smart captain had succeeded in sailing her farthest south and there hoisting the colors of his country—a glorious moment for him and his comrades—the farthest north and the farthest south—good old Fram! The highest south latitude attained was 78 degrees 41 minutes.

### WINTER ON THE ICE BARRIER

Before the arrival of winter we had 6,000 kilos of seal meat in the depots, enough for ourselves and 110 dogs. Eight dog houses, a combination of tents and snow huts, were built.

Having cared for the dogs, the turn came to use our solid little hut. It was almost entirely covered with snow by the middle of April. First we had to get light and air. The Lux lamp, which had a power of 200

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standard candles, gave us a brilliant light and kept the temperature up to 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) throughout the winter, and our excellent ventilation system gave us all the air we wanted.

In direct communication with the hut and dug-out on the Barrier were workshops, packing-rooms, cellars for provisions, coal, wood, and oil, a plain bath, a steam bath, and observatories. Thus we had everything within doors if the weather should be too cold and stormy.

The sun left us on the 22d of April and did not return until four months later. The winter was spent in changing our whole outfit, which on the depot trips was found to be too clumsy and solid for the smooth surface of the Barrier. Besides this, as much scientific work as possible was done, and some astonishing meteorological observations were taken.

### OPEN WATER ALL WINTER

There was very little snow, and there was open water close by throughout the winter. For the same reason higher temperature had been expected, but it remained very low.

In five months there were observed temperatures between minus 50 and 60 degrees Celsius (58 and 76 degrees below zero Fahrenheit), the lowest temperature on the 13th of August being minus 59 degrees Celsius. It was then calm. On the 1st of August the temperature was minus 58 degrees Celsius, and there were 6 meters of wind. The mean temperature for the year was minus 26 degrees Celsius (14.8 below zero Fahrenheit).

I had expected hurricane after hurricane, but I observed only two moderate storms and many excellent auroras-australis in all directions.

The sanitary conditions were of the best all the winter, and when the sun returned on the 24th of August he met the men sound in mind and body, ready to set about the task that had to be solved.

Already, the day before, we had brought our sledges to the starting-place for our march toward the south. Only in the beginning of September did the temperature rise to such an extent that there was any question of setting out.

### FIRST START FOR THE POLE

On the 8th of September eight men, with seven sledges, ninety dogs, and provisions for four months, started. The ground was perfect. The temperature was not bad. The next day it appeared that we had started too early, as the temperature of the following days fell and was kept steady between minus 50 and 60 Celsius (58 degrees and 76 degrees below Fahrenheit zero). Personally we did not suffer at all from this cold. Our good furs protected us. But with our dogs it was a different matter. It could easily be seen that they shrunk from day to day, and we understood pretty soon that they could not stand the long run to our depot at 80 degrees south.

We agreed on returning and to wait for the arrival of spring. The provisions were cached, and off we went for the hut. With the exception of the loss of a few dogs and a couple of frozen heels everything was all right.

Only in the middle of October spring came in earnest. Seals and birds appeared. The temperature was steady between minus 20 and 30 Celsius (4 degrees and 22 degrees below zero Fahrenheit).

The original plan that all of us should go toward the south had been changed. Five men had to do this work, while the other three were to start for the east and visit King Edward VII Land.

This last-mentioned trip was not included in our programme, but, owing to the fact that the English had not reached it, at least this summer, as was their intention, we agreed that the best thing to do was also to make this trip.

On October 20 the southern party started —five men, four sledges, fifty-two dogs, and provisions for four months—everything in excellent order.

### THE JOURNEY TO THE POLE

We had made up our minds to take the first part of the trip as easily as possible, in order to give ourselves and the dogs a rational training, and on the 23d we made our depot in 80 degrees south. We went right ahead.

In spite of the dense fog an error of two to three kilometers happened only once in a while, but we were caught by the flag-marks, and found these on our way without difficulty.

Having rested and fed the dogs on all the seal meat they were able to eat, we started again on the 26th, with the temperature steadily between minus 20 and 30 Celsius (4 degrees and 22 degrees below zero Fahrenheit).

From the start it was the intention not to

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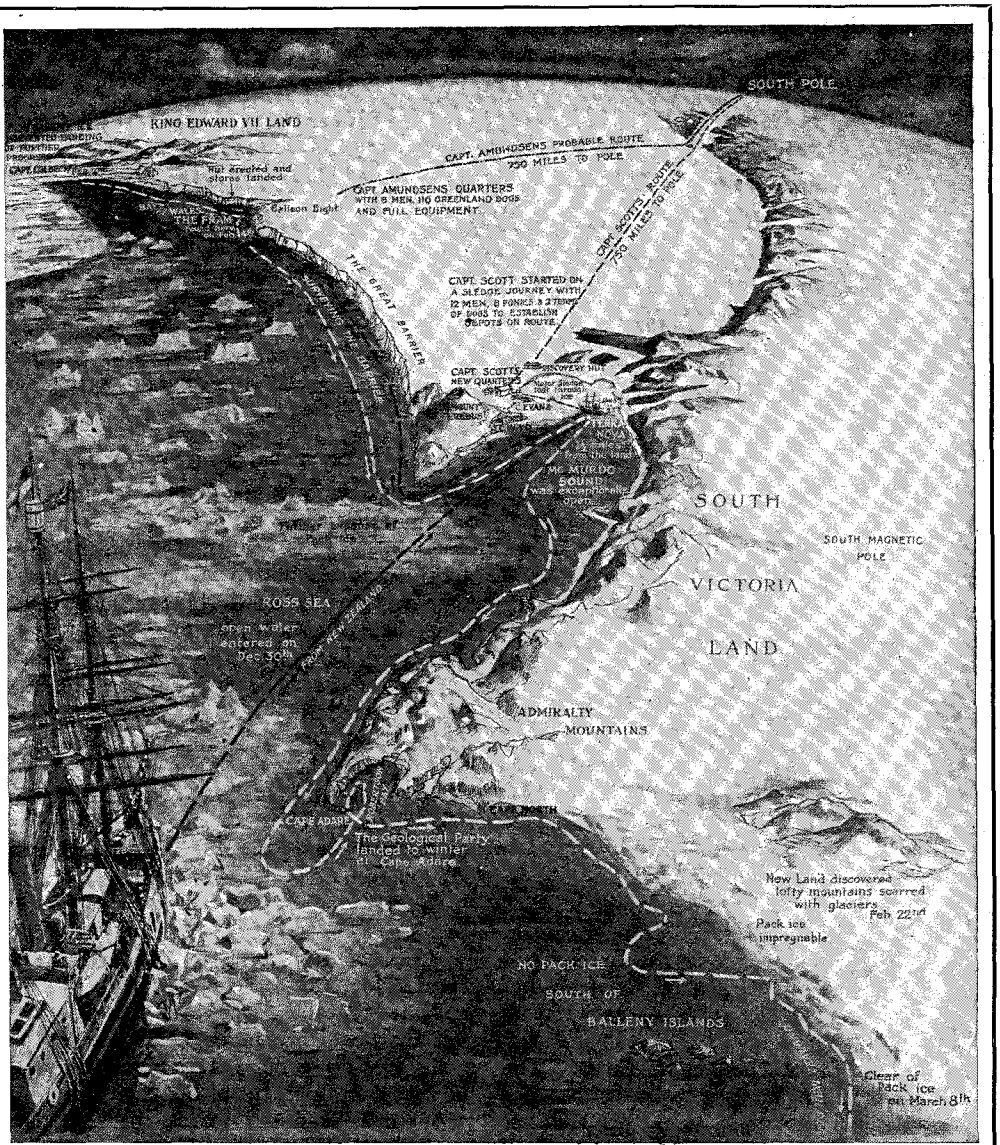


THE RACE FOR THE SOUTH POLE: ROUTES OF AMUNDSEN AND SCOTT
From the London "Sphere"

drive more than 30 kilometers a day, but it appeared that this was too little for our strong, willing animals. At 80 degrees south we began to build snow cairns of a man's height, in order to have marks on our return trip. On the 31st we reached the depot at 81 degrees, and stopped there one day, and fed the dogs on as much pemmican as they wanted.

We reached the depot at 82 degrees on the 5th of November, where the dogs for the last time got all they wanted to eat. On the 8th, southward again, with a daily march of 50 kilometers.

In order to lighten our heavy sledges we established depots at each degree of south latitude.

### LIKE A PLEASURE TRIP

The trip from 82 degrees to 83 degrees became a pleasure trip—excellent ground, fine sledging, and an even temperature. Everything went like a dance.

On the 9th we sighted South Victoria



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Land and the continuation of the mountain range which Sir Ernest Shackleton mentioned in his chart as running toward the southeast from the Beardmore Glacier, and on the same day we reached 83 degrees and established here Depot No. 4. On the 11th we made the interesting discovery that the Ross Barrier terminated in a bight toward the southeast at 86 degrees south latitude and 163 degrees west longitude, formed between the southeast mountain range running from South Victoria Land and a range on the opposite side running in a southwesterly direction—probably a continuation of King Edward VII Land.

On the 13th we reached 84 degrees, where we established a depot; on the 16th we were at 85 degrees, where also we made a depot.

From our winter quarters, "Framheim," 78 degrees 38 minutes south latitude, we had been marching due south. On November 17, at 85 degrees, we arrived at a place where the land and Barrier were connected. This was done without any great difficulty. The Barrier here rises in undulations to about 300 feet. Some few big crevices indicated the limited boundary.

Here we made our head depot, taking provisions for sixty days on sledges, and leaving thirty days' provisions on the spot.

### A DIFFICULT CLIMB

The land under which we lay and which we now had to attack looked quite imposing. The nearest summits along the Barrier had a height from 2,000 to 10,000 feet, but several others farther south were 15,000 feet or more.

The next day we began the climb. The first part of it was an easy task—light slopes and well-filled mountain sides. It did not take a long time, for our willing dogs worked their way up. Farther up, we met with some small but very steep glaciers. Here we had to harness twenty dogs to each sledge and take the four sledges in two turns. In some places it was so steep that it was difficult enough to use our skis.

Some big crevices forced us from time to time to make detours. The first day we climbed 2,000 feet, the next day mostly up some small glaciers, camping at a height of 4,500 feet. The third day we were obliged to go down on a mighty glacier, "Axel Heiberg's Glacier," which divided the coast mountains and the mountains farther south.

The next day began the longest part of our climb. Many detours had to be made in order to avoid broad cracks and open crevices. These were apparently mostly filled up, as the glaciers in all probability had long ago stopped moving, but we had to be very careful, never knowing for certain how thick was the layer that covered them.

Our camp that night lay in very picturesque surroundings at a height of 5,000 feet. The glacier here was narrowed in between the two 15,000 feet high mountains, the "Fridtjof Nansen" and the "Don Pedro Christophersen." From the bottom of the glacier rose Mount "Ole Englstad"—a big snow cone 13,500 feet high.

### DOGS' SPLENDID WORK

The glacier was very much broken in this comparatively narrow pass. The mighty crevices seemed to stop us from going further, but it was not so serious as it appeared. Our dogs, which up to this time had covered a distance of about 700 kilometers, the last days very hard work, ran this day 35 kilometers, the ascent being 5,600 feet, an almost incredible record.

It took us only four days from the Barrier to get up on the vast inland plateau.

We camped that night at a height of 10,600 feet. Here we had to kill thirty-four of our brave companions and keep eighteen—six for each of our three sledges.

We stopped here four days on account of bad weather. Tired of this, we set out on the 25th of November. On the 26th, in a furious blizzard and in a dense snowdrift, absolutely nothing was to be seen, but we felt that, contrary to expectations, we were going fast down hill. The hypsometer gave us that day a descent of 600 feet.

We continued our march the next day in a gale, and a dense snowdrift got our faces badly frozen. We could see nothing. We reached that day 86 degrees, dead reckoning. The hypsometer indicated a fall of 800 feet.

The next day was similar. The weather cleared a little at dinner time and exposed to our view a mighty mountain range to the east and not far off—only for a moment—and then it disappeared in the dense snowdrift.

On the 29th it calmed down and the sun shone, though it was not the only pleasant surprise he gave. In our course stretched a big glacier running toward the south. At its eastern end was the mountain range going

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in a southeasterly direction. Of the western part of it no view was to be had, it being hidden in the dense fog. At the foot of this glacier, the "Devil's Glacier," a depot for six days was established, at 86.21 degrees south latitude. The hypsometer indicated 8,000 feet above sea level.

### A FINE MOUNTAIN VIEW

On November 30 we began to climb the glacier. The lower part of it was very much broken and dangerous. Moreover, the snow bridges very often burst. From our camp that night we had a splendid view over the mountain to the east. There was "Helmer Hansen's Summit," the most remarkable of them all. It was 12,000 feet high, and covered with such broken glaciers that in all probability no foothold was to be found. "Oscar Wisting's," "Sverre Hassel's," and "Olav Hjanland's" Mountains also lay here, beautifully illuminated in the rays of the bright sun.

In the distance, and only occasionally to be viewed in the fog, "Mount Nielsen," with its summits and peaks about 15,000 feet high. We only saw the nearest surroundings.

It took us three days to surmount the Devil's Glacier, always in misty weather.

On the 1st of December we left this broken glacier, with holes and crevices without number, with its height of 9,100 feet. Before us, looking, in the mist and snowdrift, like a frozen sea, appeared a light, sloping ice plateau filled with small hummocks.

The walk over this frozen sea was not pleasant. The ground under us was quite hollow, and it sounded as though we were walking on the bottoms of empty barrels. As it was, a man fell through, then a couple of dogs. We could not use our skis on this polished ice. Sledges had the best of it.

The place got the name the "Devil's Dancing Room." This part of our march was the most unpleasant. On December 6 we got our greatest height, according to the hypsometer and aneroid, 10,750 feet, at 87 degrees 40 minutes south.

On December 8 we came out of the bad weather. Once again the sun smiled down on us. Once again we could get an observation. Dead reckoning and observation were exactly alike—88 degrees 16 minutes 16 seconds south.

Before us lay an absolutely plain plateau, only here and there marked with a tiny sastrugi.

In the afternoon we passed 88 degrees 23 minutes (Shackleton's farthest south was 88 degrees 25 minutes). We camped and established our last depot, Depot No. 10. From 88 degrees 25 minutes the plateau began to slope down very gently and smoothly toward the other side.

On the 9th of December we reached 88 degrees 39 minutes; on December 10, 88 degrees 56 minutes; December 11, 89 degrees 15 minutes; December 12, 89 degrees 30 minutes; December 13, 89 degrees 45 minutes.

Up to this time the observations and dead reckoning agreed remarkably well, and we made out that we ought to be at the Pole on December 14 in the afternoon.

### THE POLE ATTAINED

That day was a beautiful one—a light breeze from southeast, the temperature minus 23 Celsius (9.4 degrees below zero Fahrenheit), and the ground and sledging were perfect. The day went along as usual, and at 3 P.M. we made a halt.

According to our reckoning we had reached our destination. All of us gathered around the colors—a beautiful silk flag—all hands taking hold of it and planting it.

The vast plateau on which the Pole is standing got the name of the "King Haakon VII Plateau." It is a vast plain, alike in all directions; mile after mile during the night we circled around the camp.

In the fine weather we spent the following day taking a series of observations from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. The result gave us 89 degrees 55 minutes.

In order to observe the Pole as close as possible, we traveled, as near south as possible, the remaining 9 kilometers.

On December 16 there we camped. It was an excellent opportunity. There was a brilliant sun. Four of us took observations every hour of the day's twenty-four hours. The exact result will be the matter of a professional private report.

This much is certain—that we observed the Pole as close as it is in human power to do it with the instruments we had—a sextant and an artificial horizon.

On December 17 everything was in order on the spot. We fastened to the ground a little tent we had brought along, a Norwegian flag, and the Fram pennant on the top of it.

The Norwegian home at the South Pole was called "Polheim."

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The distance from our winter quarters to the Pole was about 1,400 kilometers. The average march a day was 25 kilometers.

THE RETURN JOURNEY

We started on the return trip on the 17th of December. Unusually favorable weather made our way home considerably easier than the journey to the Pole. We arrived at our winter quarters, Framheim, on the 25th of January, 1912, with two sledges and eleven dogs, all well.

The daily average speed on the return trip was 36 kilometers; the lowest temperature was minus 31 Celsius (23.8 degrees below zero Fahrenheit), the highest minus 5 Celsius (23 degrees above zero Fahrenheit).

Among the results are the determination of the extent and character of the Ross Barrier, and the discovery of the connection of South Victoria Land and probably King Edward VII Land, with their continuation in the mighty mountains running toward the southeast, which were observed as far as 88 degrees south, but which in all probability continue across the Antarctic continent.

The entire length of the newly discovered mountains is about 850 kilometers. They have been named "Queen Maud's Range."

The expedition to King Edward VII Land under the command of Lieutenant Prestud has given excellent results. Scott's discoveries have been confirmed, and the survey of the Bay of Whales and of the Barrier dome by the Prestud party are of great interest.

A good geological collection from King Edward VII and South Victoria Land is being brought home.

The Fram arrived at the Bay of Whales on the 9th of January. She had been delayed by the "Roaring Forties" on account of the easterly winds.

On January 16 the Japanese expedition arrived at the Bay of Whales and landed on the Barrier near our winter quarters. We left the Bay of Whales on January 30. It was a long voyage, with contrary winds. All are well. ROALD AMUNDSEN.

# SPRING FLOODING

BY MARGARET DOANE GARDINER

White hills gleaming cold in the starlight,
High, clear, unapproachable, still;
No sound of the waters, imprisoned
Where the ice binds the brook to its will;
No stain on the breast of the snow-field;
No stir in the slumbering pine.
Is it sleep, is it death or Nirvana?
Is there life, without sound, without sign?

A breath from the south, and a whisper
Where the snowdrift shrinks from the sun;
The purity gone, and the whiteness,
Where the gray snow-rivulets run;
A sigh through the pines, while sobbing
Through ice lips the brook breaks free;
Then a thunder of flooding waters,
As the rivers rush to the sea.

Still hearts in your peace unawakened,
Without doubt, without fear, without thrill;
Cold hills of unvarying whiteness,
Where Self binds the Soul to its will;
Break free from the ice! Let the sunlight
Of spring bring you stain, bring you strife,
Till the flood of self-giving rush seaward!
For, O sons of men, this is Life.

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# A CHILD'S JOURNEY WITH DICKENS

BY KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN

WHEN I was a little girl (I always think that these words, in just this juxtaposition, are six of the most charming in the language)—when I was a little girl, I lived, between the ages of six and sixteen, in a small village in Maine. My sister and I had few playmates, but I cannot remember that we were ever dull; for dullness in a child, as in a grown person, means lack of dreams and visions, and those we had a-plenty. We were fortunate, too, in that our house was on the brink of one of the loveliest rivers in the world. When we clambered down the steep bank to the little cove that was just beneath our bedroom windows, we found ourselves facing a sheet of crystal water as quiet as a lake, a lake from the shores of which we could set any sort of adventure afloat; yet scarcely three hundred feet away was a roaring waterfall—a baby Niagara—which, after dashing over the dam in a magnificent tawny torrent, spent itself in a wild, foaming stream that forced itself between rocky cliffs until it reached the sea, eight miles away. No child could be lonely who lived on the brink of such a river; and then we had, besides our studies and our country sports, our books, which were the dearest of all our friends. It is a long time ago, but I can see very clearly a certain set of black walnut book-shelves, hanging on the wall of the family sitting-room. There were other cases here and there through the house, but I read and re-read the particular volumes in this one from year to year, and a strange, motley collection they were, to be sure! On the top shelf were George Sand's "Teverino," "Typee," "Undine," Longfellow's Poems and Byron's, "The Arabian Nights," Bailey's "Festus," "The Lamplighter," "Scottish Chiefs," Thackeray's "Book of Snobs," "Ivanhoe," and the "Life of P. T. Barnum." This last volume, I may say, did not represent the literary inclinations of my parents, but had been given me on my birthday by a grateful neighbor for saving the life of a valuable Jersey calf tethered on the too-steep slopes of our river-bank. The "Life of Barnum" was the last book on the heterogeneous top shelf, and on the one next below were most of the novels of Charles Dickens, more eagerly devoured than all the rest, although no book in the case had escaped a second reading save Bailey's "Festus," a little of which went a very long way with us. It seems to me that no child nowadays has time to love an author as the children and young people of that generation loved Dickens, nor do I think that any living author of to-day provokes love in exactly the same fashion. From the yellow dog, Pip, to the cat, the canary, the lamb, the cow, down to all the hens and cocks, almost every living thing was named, sooner or later, after one of Dickens's characters while my favorite sled, painted in brown, with the title in brilliant red letters, was "The Artful Dodger." Why did we do it? We little creatures couldn't have suspected that "the democratic movement in literature had come to town" (Richard Whiteing's phrase); nevertheless we responded to it vigorously, ardently, and swelled the hero's public.

For periodical literature we had in our household "Harper's Magazine" and "Littell's Living Age," but we never read newspapers, so that there was a moment of thrilling excitement when my mother, looking up from the Portland "Press," told us that Mr. Dickens was coming to America, and that he was even then sailing from England. I remember distinctly that I prayed for him fervently several times during the next week—that the voyage might be a safe one, and that even the pangs of seasickness might be spared so precious a personage. In due time we heard that he had arrived in New York and had begun the series of readings from his books; then he came to Boston, which was still nearer; and then—day of unspeakable excitement—we learned that he had been prevailed upon to give one reading in



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Portland, which was only sixteen miles away from our village.

It chanced that my mother was taking me to Charlestown, Massachusetts, to pay a visit to an uncle, on the very day after the one appointed for the great event in Portland. She therefore planned to take me into town the night before, and to invite the cousin at whose house we were to sleep to attend the reading with her. I cannot throw a more brilliant light on the discipline of that period than to say that the subject of my attending the reading was never once mentioned. The price of tickets was supposed to be almost prohibitory. I cannot remember the exact sum; I only know that it was mentioned with bated breath in the village of Hollis, and that there was a general feeling in the community that any one who paid it would have to live down a reputation for riotous extravagance forever afterward. I neither wailed nor wept, nor made any attempt to set aside the parental decrees (which were anything but severe in our family), but if any martyr in Foxe's "Book" ever suffered more poignant anguish than I, I am heartily sorry for him; yet my common sense assured me that a child could hardly hope to be taken on a week's junketing to Charlestown, and expect any other entertainment to be added to it for years to come. The definition of a "pleasure" in the State of Maine, county of York, village of Hollis, year of our Lord 1868, was not something that could reasonably occur too often without being cheapened.

The days, charged with suppressed excitement, flew by. I bade good-by to my little sister, who was not to share my metropolitan experiences, and we embarked for Portland on the daily train that dashed hither and thither at the rate of about twelve miles an hour. When the august night and moment arrived, my mother and her cousin set out for the Place, and the moment they were out of sight I slipped out of the door and followed them, traversing quickly the three or four blocks that separated me from the old City Hall and the Preble House, where Dickens was stopping. I gazed at all the windows and all the entrances of both buildings without beholding any trace of my hero. I watched the throng of happy, excited, lucky people crowding their way into the hall, and went home in a chastened mood to bed—a bed which, as soon as I got into it, was crowded with Little Nell and the Marchioness, Florence Dombey, Bella Wilfer, Susan Nipper, and Little Em'ly. There were other dreams too. Not only had my idol provided me with human friends to love and laugh and weep over, but he had brought his genius into *things;* so that, waking or sleeping, every bunch of holly or mistletoe, every plum pudding, was alive; every crutch breathed of Tiny Tim; every cricket and every singing, steaming kettle had a soul!

The next morning we started on our railway journey, which I remember as one being full of excitement from the beginning, for both men and women were discussing the newspapers with extraordinary interest, the day before having been the one on which the President of the United States had been formally impeached. When the train stopped for two or three minutes at North Berwick, the people on the side of the car next the station suddenly arose and looked eagerly out of the windows. I was not, at any age, a person to sit still in my seat when others were looking out of windows, and my small nose was quickly flattened against one of the panes. There on the platform stood the Adored One. His hands were plunged deep in his pockets (a favorite posture), but presently one was removed to wave away laughingly a piece of the famous Berwick sponge-cake offered him by Mr. Osgood, of Boston, his traveling companion and friend.

I knew him at once; the smiling, genial, mobile face, rather highly colored, the brilliant eyes, the watch-chain, the red carnation in the buttonhole, and the expressive hands, much given to gesture. It was only a momentary view, for the train started, and Dickens vanished, to resume his place in the car next to ours, where he had been, had I known it, ever since we left Portland.

When my mother was again occupied with her book, I slipped away and entered the next car. I took a humble, unoccupied seat near the end, close by the much-patronized tank of (unsterilized) drinking-water and the train-boy's basket of popcorn balls and molasses candy, and gazed steadily at the famous man, who was chatting busily with Mr. Osgood. I remembered gratefully that my mother had taken the old ribbons off my gray velvet hat and tied me down with blue under the chin, and I thought, if Dickens should happen to rest his eye upon me, that he could hardly fail to be pleased with the effect of the blue ribbon that went under my collar and held a very small squirrel muff in place. Unfortunately, however, his eye never did meet

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mine; but some family friends espied me, and sent me to ask my mother to come in and sit with them. I brought her back, and fortunately there was not room enough for me with the party, so I gladly resumed my modest seat by the popcorn boy, where I could watch Dickens quite unnoticed. Half an hour passed, perhaps, and one gentleman after another came from here or there to exchange a word of greeting with him, so that he was never for a moment alone, thereby inciting in my breast my first, and about my last, knowledge of the passion of jealousy. Suddenly, however, Mr. Osgood arose, and, with an apology, went into the smoking-car. I never knew how it happened; I had no plan, no preparation, no intention, no provocation; but invisible ropes pulled me out of my seat, and, speeding up the aisle, I planted myself squarely down, an unbidden guest in the seat of honor. I had a moment to recover my equanamity, for Dickens was looking out of the window, but turned in a moment, and said, with justifiable surprise: "God bless my soul, where did you come from?"

"I came from Hollis, Maine," I stammered, "and I'm going to Charlestown to visit my uncle. My mother and her cousin went to your reading last night, but, of course, three couldn't go from the same family, so I stayed at home. Nora, that's my little sister, stayed at home too. She's too small to go on a journey, but she wanted to go to the reading dreadfully. There was a lady there who had never heard of Betsey Trotwood, and had only read two of your books!"

"Well, upon my word!" he said. "You do not mean to say that *you* have read them!"

"Of course I have," I replied. "Every one of them but the two that we are going to buy in Boston, and some of them six times."

"Bless my soul!" he ejaculated again. "Those long, thick books, and you such a slip of a thing!"

"Of course," I explained, conscientiously, "I do skip some of the very dull parts once in a while; not the short dull parts, but the long ones."

He laughed heartily. "Now, that is something that I hear very little about," he said. "I distinctly want to learn more about those very dull parts," and, whether to amuse himself or to amuse me, I do not know, he took out a note-book and pencil from his pocket and proceeded to give me an exhausting and exhaustive examination on this subject—the books in which the dull parts predominated, and the characters and subjects which principally produced them. He chuckled so constantly during this operation that I could hardly help believing myself extraordinarily agreeable; so I continued dealing these infant blows under the delusion that I was flinging him bouquets.

It was not long before one of my hands was in his and his arm around my waist, while we talked of many things. They say, I believe, that his hands were "undistinguished" in shape, and that he wore too many rings. Well, those criticisms must come from persons who never felt the warmth of his hand-clasp. I am glad that Pullman chair cars had not come into fashion, else I should never have experienced the delirious joy of snuggling up to Genius, and of being distinctly encouraged in the attitude. I wish I could recall still more of his conversation, but I was too happy, too exhilarated, and too inexperienced to take conscious notes of the interview. I remember feeling that I had never known anybody so well and so intimately, and that I talked with him as one talks under cover of darkness or before the flickering light of a fire. It seems to me as I look back now, and remember how the little soul of me came out and sat in the sunshine of his presence, that I must have had some premonition that the child who would come to be one of the least of writers was then talking with one of the greatest; talking, too, of the author's profession and high calling. All the little details of the meeting stand out as clearly as though it had happened yesterday. I can see every article of his clothing and of my own, the other passengers in the car, the landscape through the window, and, above all, the face of Dickens, deeply lined, with sparkling eyes, and an amused, waggish smile that curled the corners of his mouth under his grizzled mustache. A part of our conversation was given to a Boston newspaper next day by the author himself, or by Mr. Osgood, and a little more was added a few years after by an old lady who sat in the next seat to us. (The pronoun "us" seems ridiculously intimate, but I have no doubt I used it quite unabashed at that date.)

"What book of mine do you like best?" Dickens asked, I remember, and I answered: "Oh, I like 'David Copperfield' much the best. I have read that six times."

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"Six times! Good, good!" he replied. "I am glad that you like Davy; so do I—I like it best, too," clapping his hands. And that was the only remark he made which attracted the attention of the other passengers, who looked in our direction now and then, I have been told, smiling at the interview, but preserving its privacy with the utmost friendliness.

"Of course," I added, "I *almost* said 'Great Expectations,' because that comes next. We named our little yellow dog Mr. Pip. They told father he was part rat terrier, and we were all so pleased. Then one day father showed him a trap with a mouse in it. The mouse wiggled its tail just a little, and Pip was so frightened that he ran under the barn and stayed the rest of the day. Then all the neighbors made fun of him, and you can think how Nora and I love him when he's had such a hard time, just like Pip in 'Great Expectations'!"

Here again my new friend's mirth was delightful to behold; so much so that my embarrassed mother, who had been watching me for half an hour, almost made up her mind to drag me away before the very eyes of our fellow-passengers. I had never been thought an amusing child in the family circle; what, then, could I be saying to the most distinguished and popular author in the universe?

"We have another dog," I went on, "and his name is Mr. Pocket. We were playing with Pip, who is a smooth dog, one day, when a shaggy dog came along that didn't belong to anybody and hadn't any home. He liked Pip and Pip liked him, so we kept him and named him Pocket after Pip's friend. Mr. Pip and Mr. Pocket met first in Miss Havisham's garden, and they had such a funny fight it always makes father scream with laughing. Then they became great friends. Perhaps you remember Mr. Pip and Mr. Pocket?" And Dickens thought he did, which perhaps is not strange, considering that he was the author of their respective beings. Mr. Harry Furniss declares that "Great Expectations" was Dickens's favorite novel, but I can only say that to me he avowed his special fondness for "David Copperfield."

"Did you want to go to my reading very much?" was the next question. Here was a subject that had never once been touched upon in all the past days—a topic that stirred the very depths of my disappointment and sorrow, fairly choking me, and making my lip, tremble by its unexpectedness, as I answered: "*Yes; more than tongue can tell.*"

I looked up a second later, when I was sure that the tears in my eyes were not going to fall, and, to my astonishment, saw that Dickens's eyes were in precisely the same state of moisture. That was a never-to-be-forgotten moment, although I was too young to appreciate the full significance of it.

"Do you cry when you read out loud?" I asked, curiously. "We all do in our family. And we never read about Tiny Tim, or about Steerforth when his body is washed up on the beach, on Saturday nights, or our eyes are too swollen to go to Sunday-school."

"Yes, I cry when I read about Steerforth," he answered quietly, and I felt no astonishment.

"I cry the worst when it says: 'All the men who carried him had known him and gone sailing with him, and seen him merry and bold,'" I said, growing very tearful in reminiscence.

We were now fast approaching our destination, the station in Boston, and the passengers began to collect their overcoats and bundles. Mr. Osgood had two or three times made his appearance, but had been waved away with a smile by Dickens—a smile that seemed to say: "You will excuse me, I know, but this child has the right of way."

"You are not traveling alone?" he asked, as he arose to put on his overcoat.

"Oh, no," I faltered, coming down to earth for the first time since I had taken my seat beside him. "Oh, no, I had a mother, but I forgot all about her."

Whereupon he said, "You are a past mistress of the art of flattery!" But this remark was told me years afterwards by the old lady who was sitting in the next seat, and who overheard as much of the conversation as she possibly could, so she informed me.

Dickens took me back to the forgotten mother and introduced himself, and I, still clinging to his hand, left the car and walked with him until he disappeared in the carriage with Mr. Osgood.

That was my last sight of him, but the memory of it all is as fresh as it was on the very day that it happened. The child of the present could not bring about an interview of this sort. She would have heard of lion-hunters and autograph-seekers and pursuers of celebrities and be timidly self-conscious, whereas I simply followed the dictates of my

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countrified little heart and scraped acquaintance confidently with the magician who had glorified my childhood by his art.

He had his literary weaknesses, Charles Dickens, but they were all dear, big, attractive ones—virtues grown a bit wild and rank. Somehow, when you put him, with his elemental humor, his humanity, sympathy, and pity, beside the Impeccables, he always looms large! Just for a moment, when the heart overpowers the reason, he even makes the flawless ones look a little faded and colorless!

# THE NEW HOME-MAKING

IN THE SERIES ON HOME-MAKING THE WOMAN'S PROFESSION

BY MARTHA BENSLEY BRUÈRE

ALICE MORSE EARLE quotes from the diary of Abigail Foote, who lived in Connecticut in 1775, as follows:

"Fix'd gown for Prude,—Mend Mother's Riding-hood,—Spun short thread,—Carded tow,—Worked on Cheese-basket,—Hatchel'd flax with Hannah, we did 51 lbs. apiece,—Pleated and ironed,—Read a Sermon of Doddridge's,—Spooled a piece,—Milked the cows,—Spun linen, did 50 knots,—Made a Broom of Guinea wheat straw,—Spun thread to whiten,—Set a Red dye,—Had two Scholars from Mrs. Taylor's,—I carded two pounds of whole wool and felt Nationly,—Spun harness twine,—Scoured the pewter."

Besides these chores Abigail Foote washed, cooked, knitted, weeded the garden, picked the geese, dipped candles in the spring, and made soap and sausages in the autumn.

The efficient administration of her home once required these duties of every American housewife. In the time when steam was merely something that came out of the teakettle and electricity only a menacing adjunct of thunder-storms, before the factory system or public utilities had been dreamed of, the burden of manufacture was on the housekeeper, and if she shifted it at all it was to the shoulders of another woman. The servant was her one labor-saving device.

The following advertisement appeared in the "Pennsylvania Packet" of September 23 1780:

> Wanted at a Seat about half a day's journey from Philadelphia a single Woman of unsullied Reputation, an affable, cheerful, active and amiable Disposition; cleanly, industrious, perfectly qualified to direct and manage the female Concerns of country business as raising small stock, dairying, marketing, combing, carding, spinning, knitting, sewing, pickling, preserving, etc. . . . Such a person will be treated with respect and esteem, and meet with every encouragement due to such a character.

This was the ideal of a servant—the female Jack-of-all-trades, the unspecialized factory hand, the only means such a mistress as Abigail Foote could find to lighten her labors.

We can find the time when the home was not a manufacturing plant only by peering up into our ancestral tree to where our arboreal ancestress, dim, brown, and hairy, grins back at us from the leafy green. Her refuge of intertwined boughs and branches was really an independent home and no factory. It passed with her, but it is coming again—the home which is not the seat of any productive industry. It will not be a self-sufficient home, as hers was; that is gone forever. But it will be as free from the obligation to make the things it consumes as a power machine in a clothing factory is to make its own parts, though, like the power machine, this new home will be driven by the rods and belts of our social life and held in place firmly by our social needs. To run this social machine properly is our new problem of home administration.

In reality this non-manufacturing home is in the future for most of us, and much further off for some than for others, because our homes are not all at the same stage of civilization, nor are all parts of the same home at the same stage. What may be efficiency for one is inexcusable slackness for another. Most of them are stuck fast in the slough of the manorial tradition—the pernicious idea that each family commands a supply of the necessaries of life from its own fields and pastures, and that the way to free itself from the burden of manufacturing these into useful forms is to hire a servant to do it. In pursuance of this idea, we use

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the servant as a labor-saving device, quite regardless of the fact that it is not labor-saving in general that she promotes, but merely the saving of her particular mistress.

We are not finding, however, that it is an easy thing to shift the household burden to the servant, for the simple reason that she declines to receive it. She doesn't *have* to assume it, and, as she doesn't like it any better than her mistress does, she won't. As one woman writes me from an Eastern manufacturing town of eighty thousand:

"My problem is complicated in two ways: the big industrial concerns offer a variety of employment for girls at good wages and short hours—that is, a holiday on Sunday and a half-holiday on Saturday; and, on the other hand, the presence of a large number of salaried officials and engineers creates a large demand for capable servants, so that a wage for a competent maid, even in a very small family, is forced up to what is, in our case, prohibitive."

This situation exists everywhere. The middle-class servant is obsolescent, being in the reprehensible act of vanishing into her own home on the one hand, and into the factory on the other. It may look as though I were confusing the problem of home administration with the servant problem; but how one shall administer one's home depends largely upon what tools one has, and the servant is a tool, the vanishing of which leaves us in a lingering emergency. To be sure, people do not realize that she is a tool. "The scarcity of good servant girls is breaking up the homes of America," writes a despairing gentleman from Pennsylvania, as though the servant girl were corn or meat, water or air. I suppose there was a time when primitive man cried out that stone axes were vanishing, and how could civilization go on without them! But civilization wasn't parasitic upon the stone ax, any more than the home is parasitic upon the cook. The need was for a new tool to take the place of the old one—a bow and arrows in place of the ax—as our need to-day is for labor-saving devices in place of the cook.

A man with three thousand a year writes:

"We used to have a woman come in by the day. When she stopped coming, we just purchased a vacuum cleaner for $120, which the women folks now prefer to outside help. . . . We have also a motor-operated washing-machine, two electric sad-irons, and one gas iron."

The wife of a New England physician, with an income ranging between three and four thousand dollars a year, says:

"In the last year I have kept no maid, having discharged my last one after nearly six years of service, and have enjoyed the year more than any previous one. I never hesitate to spend money for any labor-saving device. I use a gas range, a fireless cooker, have an excellent vacuum cleaner, and an adequate supply of all kitchen utensils and conveniences. My household expenses have been cut down about five hundred dollars a year, and I know of no easier way of saving that amount than by being free from the care and annoyance of a maid. I am surprised to find how small our total for food has been this last year."

"Our house," writes a man with an income of $5,000 a year, "is arranged all on one floor, and all unnecessary rooms and partitions are eliminated. Our efforts are directed towards keeping down the accumulation of 'things,' so that we will not be crowded, and dusting and cleaning will be simplified. Electric current costs us twelve cents per kw. hour, and is used rather freely—in fuel, only in the flat-iron and a small heater for the dining-room table; for power, in the vacuum cleaner and washer and wringer; and for light. For light and power we do not find the electric current expensive, but for heating it is very much so. It is not possible to figure how much we save in using electrical energy. Without translating this saving into dollars and cents, we are content to know that there is a saving of labor, which, were we deprived of help, would not make us fare so badly."

A well-to-do minister writes:

"With reference to labor-saving appliances, the vacuum carpet cleaner cost $135. It costs about two cents an hour for electricity. Eight cents a week will give the house of two halls and nine rooms a thorough sweeping. The electric washer and wringer is sold on the guarantee that it will do the washing for a family of six persons in one hour and a half, at three cents for electricity. We bought the machine on that guarantee, and find that it will do the work in the given time at the given cost. Our gas iron cost three dollars and a half, and does not consume any more gas than an ordinary lighting jet. We use about fifteen barrels of water per week in the house. The hot-air pump will pump that amount of water in a hundred minutes, using about as much gas as five

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or six open gas jets would consume in that time. The engine cost one hundred dollars. In five years I have spent only fifty-five cents on repairs, and that was for new leather valves. The electric heat regulator, which controls the flow of natural gas into the furnace, cost twenty-eight dollars, and is operated by dry batteries which need to be replaced every year at a cost of fifty cents for the two. You will notice that the wages of an ordinary maid who is willing to do any kind of work about the house would, in a year and a half, amount to more than the cost and operation of all my labor-saving appliances."

None of these families have supplanted servants with labor-saving devices to save money, but because they think them better tools with which to run their homes.

Other people write about the care and responsibility of servants as a reason for using labor-saving appliances in their place. We women have tacitly accepted the responsibility for the conditions under which our domestics live and work. We no longer question that it is our duty to see that they have proper food, comfortable rooms, and sufficient wages. Mostly we consider that our responsibilities extend beyond this to the point of seeing that they have recreation, opportunities for improvement, and time to rest and to see their friends. One of our objects in substituting labor-saving devices for servants is to relieve ourselves of this pressing responsibility. Have we got to consider whether the vacuum cleaner is tired or not? Whether the electric washer and wringer has a headache? If the gas iron desires a day off to visit its aunt? No. We can overwork steel and leather and wood, steam and gas and electricity, with a conscience free from concern for anything but our own pocketbooks. We can be light-heartedly free from moral responsibility toward the thermostat that controls the furnace—its back never aches.

But, besides being satisfactory substitutes for servants, labor-saving appliances can be so reduced in cost that people who couldn't possibly afford a servant *might* well afford them. As Mr. H. F. Stimson, chief engineer of the Universal Audit Company, says:

"At present the amount of physical energy known as a kilowatt hour, which can be purchased in large quantities in the form of electrical mechanical energy for two cents, would cost about two dollars and twenty-eight cents if purchased in the form of human physical energy at the rate of twenty cents an hour."

According to this expert calculation, it costs less than one per cent as much to clean house by electricity as it does by hand, *theoretically*. Practically, it isn't so cheap as that, because, as one of the householders from whom I have just quoted says, "electric current costs us twelve cents per kw. hour," which is a wide spread between the wholesale cost and the retail selling price. It is the same with practically every commodity the home administrator uses, from beef to biscuits—we pay all the traffic will bear when we go from coal to gas, from gas to denatured alcohol, from denatured alcohol to electricity.

Now, if the highest efficiency of the home requires the use of electrical appliances, and if the cost of them puts them out of the question, what is the home administrator to do? Decide to go without them? Never in this world did we get any good thing which we were content to go without. Isn't the ideal manager of the ideal home going to insist on having this ideal power? But you can't raise a private crop of it in the back yard; you can't get it at wholesale and store it up for future use; you can't discover a mine of it or a place where it grows wild; you can't do any of the things by which you are prone to think you can circumvent high prices. You have to buy it of a company. Evidently the housewife, in trying to make her home administration efficient, will run head on into a public service corporation—a public utility. Is it true that in order to control her kitchen she has got to control the public utilities?

For it isn't as though each family, having its own set of light-running, labor-saving devices corralled on its own premises, so to speak, had solved the problem of efficient administration. Because a thing can be done easily and well in the home is no possible reason why it should be done there. In these days of wonders it is conceivable that a machine might be invented for the home manufacture of shoes, paper patterns being furnished, with instructions how to feed in a little raw leather, a few buttons, and a bit of thread at one end, turn a crank, and take out a pair of shoes at the other. But do we want to bring shoe-making back into the home on that account? No labor-saving device that made this possible would be in the direction of real efficiency.

After all, the labor-saving device is but a

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temporary host for the parasitic home. Almost as soon as it has successfully supplanted the servant it slides away and leaves us grafted upon the public utility. We've been gradually growing dependent upon public utilities ever since we dispensed with the individual cow and the individual pig and put our trust in consolidated milk companies and the gentlemen's agreement of the beef combine. We don't call them public utilities, of course; we call them Petersen's Butcher Shop and Frank's Grocery Emporium. We think we are "dealing directly with our tradesmen," but we are no more independent of the public utilities that control the tradesmen than we are of the corporation back of the telephone girl. It's a pretty straight road between the home and the public utility; the hedges on either side are too high to jump, and we are rushing along it whenever we send our wash to the laundry, use electric power, or have a caterer to entertain.

A Canadian woman tells me of a firm that supplies a vacuum cleaner at a dollar a day, thus saving her the expense of the original investment and the labor of operating her own.

A woman from conservative Maine says:

"I was the first in our city to have an electric iron, but experience has taught me that the best way is to put your whole washing into the laundry to be done. Select the right laundry and manage right, and the clothes are not worn or lost more than any other way. At the best, a washing in the house is disorganizing, no matter how it is done. I was one of the first to have an electric cleaner in my home, but I think now it is better to have a man come with one, and use it whenever you need, than to put out your own strength to use one."

These housewives are by no means exceptional; their experiences show the labor-saving device, modern as it is, in the act of being absorbed into general industry like the servant before it. And they're only doing what the rest of us do whenever we buy a ready-made dress, or a loaf of bread, or, for the matter of that, a bound book or a china dish. If for no other reason, this grafting of the home upon the public utility will go on because in the end it pays. It isn't a question of whether we individually can afford the greater expense of home production; it is the community that cannot let any of us waste money or muscle or brains. For, whether we intend it or not, whether we see it or not, what one wastes, either in labor or money, is taken from all the rest of us. And, though each industry has to be packed out of the home separately, there is no manner of use in trying to derail the train that is thundering them to the eager corporation, for they have heard the call of economy and they *will* go.

But if we are forced to let the actual industries on which the home depends become public utilities, we cannot in that way escape personal responsibility toward those who serve us. The girls who make our pastry in the bakeshop, the women who wash our clothes in the laundry, the men who work sixteen hours a day at the machine when it is "rush season by ladies' cloaks" on the East Side, the mill operatives in France who starve when we choose to reduce the amount of cloth in our gowns by half, are all our domestic servants once removed. The time is not past by any means when it is a personal reproach to the housewife to serve her family unwholesome bread, to let her wash be badly done, to wear shoddy clothes, or starve the people who work for her. These things are, and always were, a sign of inefficiency, and we cannot escape responsibility for them because our servants do their work away from our immediate oversight. We can't bring the prodigal spinning-wheel home again; can we regulate the woolen mill?

It's idle to try to back out of this extended responsibility by saying that every woman ought to do the work of her own household. Suppose she could (which she can't) and suppose she would (which she won't), could the community afford to let her? So long as we have labor-saving devices invented and have developed public utilities, the work of the human hand in the home has become both wasteful and useless. Even in academic economics it is affably recognized, though reluctantly stated, that useless work is only a form of idleness, a nervous fluttering of the drone, so to speak. Professor Frank Tracy Carlton, of Albion College, puts it in this way:

"When an old art is dying out in consequence of being superseded by a new art, attempts are invariably made to complicate needlessly the processes of work employed in the old art—to make work. The efforts of the various housekeeping magazines point to the decline and decay of household industry as a separate and unified form of industry. One of the important functions of these

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numerous journals is that of earnestly striving to dignify useless work through the introduction of various and sundry complications."

We may as well face the fact cheerfully that industry in the home is doomed—that a home administration that tries to hang on to the coat-tails of home manufacture, in a sentimental frenzy to deter its flight instead of cheerfully handing out its hat and cane and opening the front door, is no efficient administration. All the flutteration to put hand sewing, and home baking and preserving and the making of Christmas mince-meat, on a plane of what might be called moral elegance is just a bracing back against to-morrow.

I am not trying to do anything but show how the wind blows; this article isn't meant to be a stone sign-post, but a well-oiled weather-vane. It points directly away from the time to which Charlotte Perkins Gilman referred when she said:

"Six hours a day the woman spends on food,
Six mortal hours! . . .
Till the slow finger of heredity writes on the forehead of each living man,
Strive as he may: 'His mother was a cook!'"

Not a desirable motto for the human brow to bear, and only slightly less distressing than that written all over dyspepsia-ridden frames: "His mother *couldn't* cook." For the horrid truth is that the majority of women cannot cook. Take the case in Vermont, a nice, backward, domestic State, with no cities of the first class, and therefore not especially addicted to delicatessen stores or foreign restaurants. Ten and one-tenth per cent of its inhabitants die of digestive troubles!

Apparently women will not stand for these six hours a day spent on food, resulting in the death of ten per cent of those fed. Whenever they can, they save themselves by handing the six hours of work over to another woman. But there aren't enough detached women to go around; and anyway, hiring a servant isn't labor-saving, but labor-shifting. So housewives are catching at the modern labor-saving device even when it isn't a money-saving device, as it should be. And because the labor of operating a labor-saving device is in itself a thing to be saved, they are reaching out to the corporations which can distribute the cost of these new inventions.

The manufacturer of an electric motor for a sewing-machine recently wrote a plaintive letter asking why women are so reluctant to buy a device that is so cunningly designed to lighten their labors. It appears to me that women are not anxious to make sewing easier to do; they want to get rid of it altogether, to make an industry of it and put it out of the house. From all over the country they write me:

"We buy ready-made clothes because they are cheaper and better."

This is right in line with the civic associations which in the South are buying themselves vacuum cleaners to be used by a whole township; with the municipal laundries of Glasgow; with the hundred other public utilities that are beginning to do our chores. There is no use getting sentimental when some favorite drudgery bursts out of the front gate!

When I was in college, we had a song in which the hero asked his beloved:

"Can you brew, can you bake
Good bread and cake?
Before my love I utter.
Can you sew a seam?
Can you churn the cream
And bring in the golden butter?
What use is refraction?
Chemical reaction, biologic protoplasm,
Psychologic microcosm?

Would you be my weal,
You must cook the meal,—

You shake your head,—
You I'll not wed,—
And so, Farewell!"

If that song were rewritten and brought up to date, the lover's questions would be much harder to answer, and yet they might not be so disconcerting. They would run something like this:

"Are you up on the pure food laws affecting the manufacture of canned soup?
Can you assure me that you know the conditions governing the sanitary production of pastry?
Can you bring enough influence to bear on public opinion so that the family clothing will not have to be made in a sweatshop?
Do you know how to get honest Government inspectors appointed, to assure the purity of the milk and butter you promise to serve me?

What use is your knowing
Everything of sewing,
All of pickling and preserving,
All of washing and of serving?

Would you be my weal,
Do not cook the meal,—

You shake your head,—
You I'll not wed,—
And so, Farewell!"

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# A RAILWAY MAN ON THE BUSINESS SITUATION

## BY FRANCIS E. LEUPP

### THE VIEWS OF FRANK TRUMBULL, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY

WHEN you find a railway magnate who deliberately selects for his office, out of hundreds offered for his choice, one bearing the number "1313" on its door, you suspect that here is a man who is not much influenced by popular superstitions; and after you have talked an hour or two with Frank Trumbull, for thirty years a prominent figure in the transportation world in the Southwest, and now Chairman of the Boards of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio and of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railways, you are convinced of it. He hasn't any of the prevalent business megrims in his head. Though a lifelong manager of great corporate interests, even the Federal Anti-Trust Act does not frighten him; he only wishes that our people would mix a little discretion and tact with their plans of campaign against monopoly, and go slow on the criminal side of the Act till all its doubtful terms can be accurately defined by the courts. He has nobody to denounce, being as far from an extremist in his methods of protest and resistance as in his judgment of how existing law, since it is law, ought to be enforced. He has no patent cure-alls to propose—merely patience, and the exercise of that measure of common sense with which Providence is supposed to have endowed ordinary human nature.

Can such a man have broad ideas? Can his discussion of a big subject be illuminating, suggestive, inspiring? We have become so accustomed to associate risky enterprises with leadership, and to confound rashness with courage, that we sometimes forget that the most trustworthy leader is he who knows how to walk as well as how to rush, and where to pause as well as where to push ahead. Read what Mr. Trumbull had to say to me, and, when you have laid your Outlook aside, think it all over at your leisure. Our conversation began across a table at a downtown lunching club in New York City.

"What's the matter with business?" I asked Mr. Trumbull.

"In a word," he answered, "I should say, uncertainty. The long-expected decisions in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Cases were very definite in their results. There are, however, other suits pending against corporations—the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific Case, the United States Steel Corporation Case, and others. In addition, we are apparently to have changes in the tariff, and are just entering upon another Presidential campaign, but must wait till June, not only for the nominations, but for the declarations of party platforms."

"You consider our current problems political, then?"

"Only if we use 'politics' in its broad sense. One definition of 'politician' is: 'One skilled in political science or administration; a statesman.' Unfortunately, not all our politicians practice their profession according to that standard. There is a wide difference, of course, between the political and the partisan consideration of a great problem. I am constantly impressed with our indifference, in dealing with such matters, to what has already occurred in other countries, and even at home. In our monetary legislation, for example, how little attention has been paid until recently to the monetary systems of great countries like England and France and Germany. In railway legislation, how little thought has been given to the governmental attitude toward railways in England and France, where, as here, private ownership prevails. And now, in debating our Government's attitude toward industrial



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corporations, how little is said about the example of a great competitor in the world's trade like Germany. Hundreds of millions of dollars are taken away from the United States every year by tourists, by returning immigrants, and to pay interest and dividends on our securities held abroad. How can a nation, any more than an individual, grow rich if it keeps on paying out more money than it takes in? It seems to me—particularly as we are soon to have the Panama Canal—that we should foster our exports, not only of cotton and grain, but of manufactures. The whole thing ought to be dealt with from a world-wide view-point, and be eliminated from political harangues. Our political leaders could confer no greater blessing than to pledge themselves to a non-partisan solution. Let us 'keep business out of politics'—and politics out of business."

"Does the experience of the railways afford any criterion for industrial corporations?"

"In my judgment, it does. The railways tried and discarded money pools, divisions of tonnage, gentlemen's agreements, and control of other companies directly and substantially competitive, and are to-day just as amenable to the Anti-Trust Law as the industrials are—and with really less justification; for, in addition to that law and to enforced publicity, railway rates are regulated and controlled. If the railways have survived it, why not the industrials? Conversely, if the industrials need relief, why not the railways also?

"The right of the Government to supervise corporations generally rests on the fact that they are creatures of the State. If persons interested in corporations object to this, they have always the alternative of investing in individual or firm enterprises. Railways were first put under supervision to insure publicity and prevent discrimination, and the present regulation and control by both Federal and State Governments represents the evolution of a quarter of a century. Supervision—that is, general oversight—regulation, and control are not synonymous terms, though often used indiscriminately."

"Has railway regulation been a success?"

"Putting a stop to discriminations and secret arrangements with shippers, with all their evil consequences, has helped everybody. Thousands of railway officials and tens of thousands of shippers find it much easier to be honest, and are not only better but happier for it. Thousands of passengers who debauched train conductors by 'short fares' and laughed over it could now be subjected to severe penalties for such practices. All this is a fine contribution by the generation just passing to the young men just coming on the stage; and all who have participated in promoting business integrity ought to have credit. Possibly whatever I might say about other existing features of railway regulation would seem somewhat partisan, but let me show you what Presiding Judge Knapp of the Commerce Court said in a recent splendid address at Philadelphia. After summarizing his theory of railway regulation and telling of benefits achieved, he concluded:

"Nevertheless, I am not sure that the policy of regulation has passed the stage of experiment, for I can see in the present situation many elements of doubt and not a few of positive danger. With the intense friction of commercial rivalry and sectional antagonism, that is, the endless controversy over relative rates; with the Federal Congress and nearly half a hundred State Legislatures in vigorous activity every year; with more than twoscore State Commissions acting under laws and carrying out policies which range all the way from ultra-conservatism, which does nothing and helps nobody, to ultra-radicalism, which does too much and hurts everybody; with the disturbing possibility of business paralysis at any time and in any quarter, resulting from unyielding differences between railroad managers and their two millions of organized employees; and with the sinister shadow over all of political influence and party ambition, no man, I think, can be sure that our efforts at regulation will prove an assured and permanent success.

"With the results of that experiment, you, young gentlemen, are vastly more concerned than am I, for you will come into active life, and have your influence and duty, when this question reaches its crisis; and you know better than I can tell you that if regulation fails, the only and early alternative will be Government ownership, with all its social and industrial dangers, and even its deeper peril to republican institutions.

"We must not forget that every step along the road of regulation of business is a step in the direction of State Socialism. Unless we have determined that end to be desirable, it behooves us to weigh carefully each proposal to move further toward it. Otherwise we may thoughtlessly gain such headway that we cannot apply the brakes."

"Has the Inter-State Commerce Act so eliminated competition between carriers as to justify exempting them from the Anti-Trust Law?"

"No. Undoubtedly the greatest restraint

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ever placed upon *competition* in this country is the compulsory uniformity of railway rates, for your competitor knows thirty days ahead what your rates are to be. After years of experience with secret rates, midnight tariffs, and rate wars, the common cry of the traders was for stability of rates, and that stability has not restrained trade. All any fair man wants is to be on an even keel with his competitor under similar circumstances and conditions, and he will go on trading to the best of his ability. But, quite independent of the Inter-State Commerce Law, the Anti-Trust Law works in a beneficent way because, if it is observed, there is no restraint upon quantity or quality of service. Every wisely managed railway is trying to build up its own territory, and, however much might be saved by adopting the very consistent French monopolistic method, the advantages of retaining competition in quantity—increasing capacity—and quality are most valuable assets for a growing country."

"How about the argument of some prominent men that we ought to be told by the statutes themselves just what we can and what we can't do?"

"That is much easier said than done. The clause in the Constitution that gives the Federal Government the authority over inter-State commerce which has been applied in so drastic a way to the railways, the mere instruments or channels of commerce, is only twenty-one words in length. When it was written, no such thing as a railway, a telegraph, or a telephone was known. The makers of the Constitution simply used the broad term 'commerce' and did not attempt to define it. The Anti-Trust Law was debated in Congress for four months, and was the product of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, consisting of Senators Edmunds, Ingalls, Hoar, Wilson of Iowa, Evarts, Coke, Vest, George, and Pugh—names that look well to-day after twenty-one years of 'progress.' Senator Edmunds said that it was agreed by every member of the Committee 'that it was quite impracticable to include by specific descriptions all the acts which should come within the meaning and purposes of the words "trade," "commerce," "trust," "restraint," "monopolize," by precise and all-inclusive definitions.'

"Notwithstanding all this, some good lawyers think the law can be made more specific without impairing its efficiency. They admit, though, that an exhaustive examination of court decisions and the most painstaking care in the selection of words and phrases would be indispensable. The La Follette amendments, now pending in Congress, are principally valuable in showing the pitfalls which beset the draughtsman of such a statute. For example, in attempting to specify one offense, the expression 'or by any illegal means whatsoever' is thrown into the sentence. There is another section to this effect: 'The foregoing enumeration of acts, conduct, methods, and devices which it is herein declared shall each conclusively be deemed unreasonable does not include, and shall not be construed to exclude or as intended to exclude, any other acts, conduct, methods, or devices which are or may be unreasonable.' If the law can be made more definite, well and good; but not by such methods as those just described shall we make progress. Two or three more Supreme Court decisions would be of infinitely greater value to business. In the meantime there does seem to be fairness in the contention that doubtful cases under the law as it now stands should be tested by proceedings for injunction and dissolution, and not by indicting men as criminals."

"Is not this an argument for the establishment of an inter-State trade commission?"

"I think we should first determine what power over business we desire to give to such a commission. Colonel Roosevelt's editorial in The Outlook of November 18 contains this declaration:

> "We need to formulate immediately and definitely a policy which, in dealing with big corporations that behave themselves and which contain no menace save what is necessarily potential in any corporation which is of great size and very well managed, shall not aim at their destruction but at their regulation and supervision, so that the Government shall control them in such a fashion as amply to safeguard the interests of the whole public, including producers, consumers, and wage-workers.

"This is a comprehensive programme. It is not easy to dispute the proposition that everybody should safeguard everybody; but, of course, such governmental regulation and control of corporations will not only safeguard but also regulate producers, consumers, and wage-workers.

"For the time being, at least, why should not one of the departments, like the Department of Commerce and Labor, be used as an information bureau, where adequate reports must be filed by all industrial corporations

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engaged in inter-State or international commerce, and also, possibly, as a sort of advisory bureau for those who honestly want to get all the light they can on the law and its application to various cases? Why should not that Department be made as valuable to business as the Agricultural Department is to the farmer? No department or commission in Washington, however, should have a dispensing power which would preclude appeals to the courts by any interested citizen. All political history proves that such a bureau might become an instrument of tyranny. It is true that this is an era of combination, both of capital and of labor, but that does not warrant changing our form of government. Somebody might be deprived of property without due process of law, and it might be *you*. Suppose, for example, the Government should afford your competitor some exemption not afforded to you, or suppose it should fix your selling price below your cost: what would you do about it? In any event, if a trade commission is to be established, high character and great wisdom will be indispensable in the men composing it. Will men of affairs be disqualified for service on this 'business court,' as holders of railway securities are disfranchised from serving on the Inter-State Commerce Commission? What shall be their tenure of office, and will they be undisturbed during good behavior? These are some of the questions that will have to be answered."

"Have not certain corporation chiefs, at the Senate hearings, advanced the notion that the large industrial corporations are, like the railways, quasi-public?"

"I believe so. I suppose it was on the theory that dealing in the necessaries of life like coal, meats, oil, iron, and so forth, is 'affected with a public interest.' But where would this theory carry us? If such corporations are quasi-public, does not this involve the corollary that a Legislature may, in its discretion, confer upon them the right of eminent domain? In other words, since the general welfare requires supplies of fuel and food, shall we permit the big business corporations to take coal or cattle for public use?

"We must guard against the temptation to crude generalization in such matters. We hear a great deal of talk, for instance, about regulating capitalization of industrial corporations. While nothing ought to be done to upset investments in securities already issued, it would be well to have the capitalization of all corporations under supervision. We all agree that at least there should be publicity to prevent deception. But this is a large subject, and any one interested in pursuing it will find the report of the Hadley Railroad Securities Commission full of wisdom. One passage particularly is a classic: 'We are told that if it was possible to standardize food by a pure food law, it ought to be possible to standardize railroad securities by a securities law. It is possible—to the same extent and no more. The Pure Food Law enables a man to know what he is buying. It does not certify that the thing he buys is good for him. That is left to his intelligence.'"

"What do you think of the suggestion that no corporation be permitted to have more than fifty per cent of a given business?"

"I think it would be more feasible to provide that not more than fifty per cent of any legislative body should consist of lawyers. If the result should be to draught more good, experienced business men into public life, it would be a National blessing, especially as the problems of this generation are nearly all commercial. Suppose you have forty-five per cent of a certain line of business and I have twenty; and then, because of incompetency, death, labor troubles, or any other reason, my business is closed down for six months and your percentage rises to fifty-four per cent: what are you to do—close down part of your industry and throw a lot more people out of employment?

"The Anti-Trust Law, as it stands, covers this feature sufficiently, and the experience of the railways illuminates the problem. I have said that the railways are as subject to the Anti-Trust Law as the industrials are. Transportation is the biggest industry in the United States, but it is not a monopoly, as it is in France, nor are amalgamations encouraged, as they are in England. Here, largely by the operation of the Anti-Trust Law, it is divided into great competitive units. For example, the Chicago and Northwestern is competing all the time with the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, in service, and in efforts to develop a large section.

"The Union Pacific, the Burlington, the Rock Island, the Santa Fé, and the Missouri Pacific are competitive in like manner. The Southern Railway, the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Seaboard Air Line are competitive in another large territory, and so on through the whole country. Doubtless tens of millions of dollars could be saved if the French

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method could be applied by parceling out the country into districts and giving one company the business of a district without competition. Much wasteful service could be eliminated, traffic could be sent over the lines of least resistance, and the consequent savings could be divided between producer, consumer, and wage-worker. It would all be a question of administration. Under proficient executives and with political wisdom it might work splendidly, but under other conditions fall into dry rot. The Anti-Trust Law preserves the advantages of competition, which, after all, is not obsolete. The competitive *instinct* has not been repealed in football, or among politicians, or in industry. Both combination and the competitive method, to my mind, deserve the remark some writer made about democracy: 'It merits neither all the praises it has evoked nor all the fears it has inspired.'"

"Does unrestrained competition lead inevitably to monopoly? If so, should not competitors be permitted to make fair and honest trade agreements?"

"No doubt the tendency of unrestrained competition is toward monopoly, though I can hardly conceive of a case where a monopoly could become and remain all-comprehensive unless other methods were employed than fair competition. But, assuming that it might, the possibility of new competition would still exert a regulative effect. Every decision I can recall, condemning an industrial combination under the Anti-Trust Act, has been based upon the use of unfair methods of competition in effecting the combination. Whether the Court would hold a fairly effected monopoly to be in violation of the Anti-Trust Act may be doubted. Until the Court has so held, or it has been demonstrated that a monopoly can be achieved in that way, it seems to me unwise to limit the agreements which may be made by competitors otherwise than is already done by the Anti-Trust Act. I should favor publicity by requiring all agreements between competitors relating to inter-State or international trade to be filed with some department at Washington."

"How would it do to allow agreements fixing *maximum* prices?"

"That would simply be dodging facts. While it might be very well for the consumer, what object could it be to the producer to enter into such an agreement?

"The most simple illustration I find in the testimony at Washington is the price of steel rails, $28 a ton. If this is, as claimed, a fair and honest trade agreement and does not restrain trade, why not so recognize it? But of what use to producers would an agreement be for a maximum price of $28, if one producer could sell for $27.50, another for $27, and so on? And again, if one common carrier can buy rails for $27 a ton, why should a competing carrier pay $28? If one producer gives a secret rebate, or makes a present of a $5,000 automobile to a railway official to secure an order, should not that producer be penalized for breach of faith as well as for bribery? If price agreements are to be filed, they should be definite—not hazy approximations; no space ought to be rented in Washington for the filing of agreements simply 'paved with good intentions.' To my mind, an attempt to supervise, regulate, and control corporations so as to protect producers, consumers, and wage-workers, necessarily involves questions of prices, profits (or losses), and wages; so, if we don't want governmental supervision *and* regulation and control of prices and wages, let us stop and count twenty before we formulate our new programme. Why not ask, first, what we are to supervise, what we are to regulate, and what we are to control? We should not be discouraged if we are unable to run the last quarter of the race first."

"What do you think of holding companies?"

"They have been largely a product of State legislation. Some of the States prohibit outside corporations from owning or operating railways within State lines. Others impose burdensome restrictions upon foreign corporations coming into their territory to do business. The very life of our country depends upon the development of inter-State lines of commerce, but if a railway company wants to expand its public service it has to resort, often unwillingly, to the holding-company device; that is, it can hold the stocks or bonds of another State railway company when it cannot, on account of some State law, directly own or operate the road itself. Industrial corporations, seeking to expand, have met a like situation in a like way. Is not that expensive and ridiculous from an economic point of view? Such questions naturally suggest a trial of Federal incorporation, but that also presents difficulties. Again, it is said that a subordinate corporation ought not to be controlled by a mere majority of

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the stock—that all the stock should be taken at a fair price. To this every corporation manager would assent, if, *per contra*, the stockholder is required to sell his stock at a maximum or at an appraised price. Minorities, like majorities, sometimes abuse their privileges."

"In brief, then, you advise that in all changes of our economic policy we 'make haste slowly'?"

"Yes. There have been wrongs committed by great corporations, just as in political life; but in most cases they have been, or are being, dealt with effectively. Certainly there has been little complaint about the outcome of suits already decided. Two hundred and seventy thousand corporations have made reports to Washington under the laws imposing a Federal income tax, but in twenty-one years only ninety-nine suits have been brought under the Anti-Trust Law. This multitude of corporations have issued stocks and bonds representing eighty-eight billions of dollars, which are distributed among hundreds of thousands of investors. So, if the Department of Justice has done its duty, evidently the bulk of the business of the country is keeping within the law. Why, then, should we be stampeded? These questions ought to be answered with the welfare of future generations in mind. They are bigger than the stock market for a winter, or the political fortunes of any man. In what I have said I have simply suggested a few things which might be considered by a non-partisan body like the Hadley Commission. If you will look at the Inter-State Commerce Law as it stands to-day, here are a few of the items you will find in its marginal index:

"Charges must be reasonable.
Unjust discrimination denied and fo bidden.
Undue or unreasonable preference or advantage forbidden.
Thirty days' notice of changes in tariff required.
Persons claiming to be damaged may elect whether to complain to the Commission or bring suit in a United States court.
Penalty for inducing carrier to unjustly discriminate.
No holder of railroad securities eligible for a place on Commission.
Power and duty of Commission to inquire into business of carriers.
Carrier must prove reasonableness of increased rates.
Commission may prescribe forms of accounts and records of carriers. Other forms unlawful.
Commission shall have access to all records.
Penalty for false accounts.

"This is by no means all of the Inter-State Commerce Law as applied to railways. It does not contain any reference to the Commission's power to fix rates, for instance. But the extension to industrial corporations of even the principles mentioned will be quite enough to keep people occupied for some time; and when they conclude that governmental regulation and fixing of prices on thousands of articles will not in and of itself restrain trade, but that it will promote business at home and abroad to pass such questions through Washington, they can deal with that phase of regulation according to the wisdom they then have. It may be that we look wise enough in our political platforms to regulate and fix prices now; but if so, all I can say is that no man can possibly *be* as wise as we *look*."

"We have covered so much ground in this conversation that I should be glad to have you summarize your constructive suggestions, if you will."

"I will try to.

"Admittedly there have been practices which ought not to be repeated; emphasis ought to be put upon that fact and not upon the regulation of business as such. Three alternative methods have been suggested, namely: (*a*) To repeal the Anti-Trust Law and make a new law in its place recognizing and regulating combinations; (*b*) to retain the Anti-Trust Law, enacting supplemental legislation recognizing and regulating combinations and making the law more definite; (*c*) to retain the Anti-Trust Law as it is, relying upon court decisions in pending cases for further clarification. Of these three methods my preference would be for the third. Let us keep the Anti-Trust Law as a declaration of National policy. Whether it is good or bad, it is the law, and as such ought to be *fairly* tested; if it is a bad law, the people will find it out, and they may also find, as in other trials, that not all defendants are guilty. If you and your lawyers are in doubt about what you can do under it, don't do it. That rule may, in your judgment, retard progress and be a detriment to your beloved country; but it is a safe one, and, if the promotion of new enterprises is halted by it, at least it may be said that existing enterprises will, in the interval, be protected from new competition.

"Second, let us insure adequate publicity; not at present through a new commission, but through complete reports to the Department of Commerce and Labor by all corpora-

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tions engaged in inter-State or international trade.

"Third, let the accounts of all such corporations be standardized so that intelligent comparisons can be made. In England all corporations are required to furnish certificates of chartered accountants. I have not seen much emphasis put upon this matter of accounts, but, to my mind, it is indispensable to an ascertainment of facts. When we have the facts, we can later formulate conclusions as to the propriety of establishing a new commission and what powers it shall have. Uniformity of railway accounts has been firmly established by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and there are special public reasons for having accurate accounting for all industrial corporations, as, for example, to make sure that the Federal income tax is being properly paid, and to aid an intelligent consideration of tariff questions. Incidentally, profits to private investors, who serve the public through our railways, could be compared with other rewards of industry.

"Fourth, let the President be authorized to appoint a commission to study corporation and trust questions both at home and abroad, and within twelve months to recommend constructive measures, taking into account foreign as well as domestic competition and governmental attitude.

"Fifth, if the promotion of honest business and prevention of monopoly make fair price understandings between competitors desirable, let us permit them to be arrived at openly and require them to be filed with the Department of Commerce and Labor. Compulsory publicity would tend powerfully to insure such agreements being just and reasonable. That phrase may seem rather indefinite, but the railways have been obliged to live with it, as respects rates, for twenty-five years under the Inter-State Commerce Law. The best definition of it I have ever seen was written recently by a layman: 'Rates low enough to make the traffic grow, and high enough to make the railway grow.' The Department should not have a dispensing power to free the parties to trade agreements from the operation of the Anti-Trust Law, but price agreements duly filed might be presumed to be just and reasonable until challenged, as railway rates are, either by parties claiming to be injured or by the Government. All such issues necessarily involve questions of fact, and the courts need not be diminished or 'recalled.'"

"Surveying the field broadly, you are not inclined to take a gloomy view of the future?"

"On the contrary, there are many causes for encouragement. The public conscience has been quickened during the last five or ten years in a most wholesome way, and the very fact that such questions are now so generally discussed will help us to a solution of some kind, just as we have solved other great questions. In the meantime, the practice of economy and self-restraint is not an unmixed evil, and business which has been for three years on a hand-to-mouth basis will grow as it has always grown before because of our increase of population and our wonderful resources. The Anti-Trust Law has pretty well throttled the buccaneering projects of twenty-five years ago which were devised simply to injure existing business and be bought out. It has also postponed Socialism because, without the Anti-Trust Law, much greater combinations and monopolies than any we have seen would have been formed. Let us not forget that the Socialist considers the great combiner the best agent and accelerator of his theories.

"Another thing which should make us hopeful is that if our Federal Government devises a sane scheme of *supervision* after careful investigation here and abroad, the States may adopt similar measures for business within their respective borders; whereas, if we go at it in a haphazard way, the States will almost surely do the same thing, and such conflicts between State and Federal laws as have afflicted the railways will afflict every line of business. Above all things, let us avoid excited and inaccurate talk—not only the politicians, but the captains of industry as well. Let us look at both sides of every question, remembering that, if we do not try to do too much in six months or a year, we may be further along in two years. What we need is fresh air and light—publicity; wholesome diet—no gorging of promoters, or extortionate prices through needlessly high tariffs or otherwise; and rational exercise. The game of golf affords a good illustration, because success there depends on doing your own best and not on punching your opponent. Let us make a live-and-let-live use of the competitive instinct, which the Creator probably devised after some deliberation. These may be old-fashioned remedies; but so are the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule."

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# THE SPECTATOR

THE Lusitania rose to larboard, her four smoke-stacks towering high. The Mauretania loomed up to starboard. Their bows were pointed down New York Bay, which gleamed on canvas at the end in a vista of sea and sunlight. Between the two there was an innumerable fleet of small boats of all shapes and sizes, alike only in one point—the motors that were to conquer the waves, though at present they were high and dry on land. For the Lusitania and the Mauretania, and the vista of the bay, and the gay fleet of power boats were all on dry land and in a show—the Motor Boat Show in the Madison Square Garden.

The Spectator is not fond of the water. He prefers his boats on *terra firma*. It was pleasant to climb the gangways to the Lusitania and the Mauretania (which were really the two side galleries disguised as record-breakers) and have no sea-legs required. It was even pleasanter to stroll around among the lesser craft and examine them at leisure out of water and with no chug-chugging to distract the mind. On a tumbling sea one cannot walk up two or three firm steps to a platform running alongside a boat's vitals, so to speak, and look in at cabins, motors, and galleys, with prolonged scrutiny of every detail. The obliging exhibitors at the Show made this a feature of the occasion. Every boat too high to examine easily from the floor had its side platform and its fringe of lookers-in, like flies on a preserve-dish.

Many of the boats were so arranged that they could be entered by steps, and in these the enticing wicker lounging-chairs on the deck and the deep leather easy chairs in the cabins were much enjoyed by the public. Whole family parties settled themselves in these comfortable places at times, to look around and oversee the scene as from a coign of vantage. Some craft did not lend themselves to such familiarities, however, and the Spectator was filled with sympathy for one aspiring little boy in a sailor suit, whose passionate desire to occupy either the bright-blue canoe marked Yale or the bright-crimson canoe marked Harvard could not be granted. These cedar canoes were so alluring, with their college cushions and flags, that children of a larger growth might well desire them, too. All they needed for absolute and blissful completion was a girl and the water, and there was always a crowd about them. The Spectator was glad to see that their outfit included a "buoyancy pad," which would float the canoe even when capsized and with the occupants clinging to it. This fills a long-felt want in the canoe line.

When Kipling wrote "Captains Courageous," the power dory had not become the adjunct it is now to the Cape Cod fleet. The relief map of the Cape, picked out by red, white, and blue electric lights for its lighthouses, drew the Spectator toward the sturdy little boats which meet the dangers of the rough Atlantic nowadays with a security never known before. "These boats will take you out and bring you home in fair or foul weather" has a pleasant sound, and "Like a duck, but never dives," is another reassuring motto for these round-bodied, hard-working little dories. The Life-Saving Service power boats were near by, with their canvas decking and general air of ability to meet any surf and ride any wave. Two alert young fellows in uniform at another exhibit represented the local Life-Saving Association which, around the water-front of New York City, saves some two hundred lives every year.

It takes a knowledge of the human heart, as well as an acquaintance with carbureters and propellers, to run a successful exhibit. One appeal to the deepest instincts of man was made by the exhibitor of a marine motor whose Byronic motto was

"And I have loved thee, Ocean!"

and who went on to enlarge upon the fact that there is no speed limit and no ocean policeman upon the highway of the seas. Father Neptune, smiling and waving his trident, was drawn opposite a menacing "cop" lifting a double-sized club. "That's so!" said a shabby-looking man at the Spectator's elbow to another. "Don't need a chauffeur, either, to make a twenty-five-footer go!" Motor-boating is a democratic sport, among its other recommendations. Still, a thoroughgoing motor boat is a regular Oliver Twist, and keeps on asking for more. The Spectator had never realized before how many adjuncts, indispensable or otherwise, a power boat suggests to her owner. Like some others of the Eternal Feminine, she is extravagant in her tastes. Venus may have risen from the foam of the waves unadorned, but the motor boat does not follow her example. She wants binnacle covers, and awnings, and cushion slip covers, and pillows, and watches, and pumps, and whistles, and mufflers, and electric systems, and signal horns, and lanterns, and bells, and speed wheels, and salt-water soap, and cement, and varnish, and marine glue, and fire-extinguishers, and flags, and speedometers, and insurance, and paint—the last incessantly and



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fastidiously. Any boat worth mentioning will use her weight in paint before she gets through, as all seafaring men know, if she is allowed to dictate about it.

The marine paint specialties range from copper paints, rubber seam paints, and mast preservatives, all the way to white enamel, gloss engine paint, and boot-top paint, through more than thirty different kinds, and numberless colors and varieties. One or two of the varnishes had tanks of water to exhibit in. In one place on the deck of the Lusitania water ran over a row of prostrate varnished slabs, irresistibly suggesting a varnish morgue. The variety, of course, retained its color; the others had all turned white and ghastly, which intensified the parallel. In another exhibit, farther on, a painted and varnished buoy was floating jauntily in a tank of sea-water. It was painted in sections, only one of which retained the gloss and color of the paint, and thus pointed the moral of buying no other. The paint problem of a wooden boat, as all possessors soon find out, is one that calls aloud for scientific solution. When you haul a boat up to paint her, the wood of the bottom is only dry on the surface, to begin with, and often the boat is in the water again as soon as the last brushful is applied. The paint must stand both water and sun, must discourage sea-grass and be distasteful to sea worms and barnacles. No wonder almost any varnish turns white at the prospect. All honor to the hardy kind that refuses to change color when it meets the dangers of the deep. There is an "adamant" deck paint, too, whose name must be pleasant to a believer's ear, but would seem to require large faith in view of the deck paints commonly met with.

A set of "perverted proverbs" were handed out from one exhibit, with a prize promised to every person who brought in a correct list of the original sayings. Some were clever, as:

It's a poor engine that won't work both ways.
It's a wise man that knows his own engine.
A motor in your boat is worth two in the shop.
Too many mechanics spoil the engine.
Uneasy works the spark that is clogged with carbon.
Oil up an engine in the way it should be done, and in its old age it will not go back on you.

A complete model of a lighthouse, with rocks, reefs, and all the seascape possible, also claimed attention by its novelty, for it was constructed entirely out of soap of the salt-water variety, warranted to dissolve into instantaneous lather in the briniest of spray without trouble. The multiple brass screw propellers, with spirally diminishing blades, like the gleaming backbones of some imaginary sea monster, towered up here and there, and were among the sights of the show. No speed limit for them—they were meant to show not only a clean but a polished pair of heels to any presumptuous pursuer. If Mercury could have lived to-day, he would have hesitated between wings and a pair of miniature motor propellers on his nimble feet, surely!

After everything else has been supplied to a motor boat one want remains—a name. "Peter Pan, Senior," was one that a brisk little boat wore proudly on its stern, and "Rift-Climber" was another. Why a third was called "Wigwam" remained a puzzling question, especially as it had, if the Spectator remembers rightly, an automobile top over it, which could be raised or lowered at will. Some of the neighborly placings were queer, too, as where an ignition exhibit stood close beside a fire-extinguisher. The latter had a striking sign—a motor boat in flames on a lonely sea, the skipper plying his extinguisher from the stern, and the legend:

YOU CANNOT ALWAYS STEP ASHORE
WHEN YOUR MOTOR BOAT CATCHES FIRE

As an advertisement, however, it had one disadvantage—it cooled one's hot desire for a motor boat somewhat, for under some circumstances— Well, suppose the extinguisher didn't work? Even the insurance blank, handed out from another booth, only added to the suggestion by its tabulated and pertinent inquiries of "*Gasoline tank—where located? . . . Is tank set in pan inclosed in a separate water-tight compartment with outboard outlet to same? . . . What kind of cooking-stove?*" and so on.

However, this one discouraging note did not mar the general joyous chorus of the show. Rather one found repeated everywhere the same cheerful thoughts that were gathered up by a central exhibit of pressed-steel boats, with the placard:

CAN'T SINK
CAN'T LEAK
CAN'T WATERLOG
CAN'T DRY OUT
CAN'T DISAPPOINT

Of how few possessions can that last be said? Who could read these two beatific words and not resolve to own a motor boat as soon as possible? No wonder the crowds jammed every inch of space between the Lusitania and the Mauretania! Who would not be a sailor bold, with a motor engine and trimmings?

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# THE NEW BOOKS

**Tante.** By Anne W. Sedgwick. The Century Company, New York. $1.30.

Anne Douglas Sedgwick (Mrs. Basil de Selincourt) has always been a careful, thoughtful, and interesting writer. From the beginning her stories have shown artistic skill in handling the plot, in characterization, and in style. She is a trained writer. Skill and strength are the characteristics of her latest story, "Tante," an extended and somewhat elaborate study of a type of character repulsive in its quality, but intensely interesting by reason of the vitality and genius through which it expresses itself in this story. The great singer who is the central figure is a great artist, but a greater egotist. She absorbs and exhausts nearly every one who is thrown into intimate relations with her, but they are not aware of that fact; and it is only as her selfishness comes into sharp collision with the personal happiness of her adopted daughter that the devotion of the child is finally supplanted by a critical understanding of the woman who is sapping her life and destroying her happiness. The scene of the story is laid in England, and the characters are strongly drawn.

**Jaquine of the Hut.** By E. Gallienne Robin. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.30.

The background is the unusual one found in the island of Sark, and suits admirably the period of bold smuggling carried on in the English Channel in the eighteenth century. The hero, a son of the island, imperious, bold in his ventures, selfish in his loves, a true pirate in spirit, is remarkably consistent, and the fascination he exerts over the poor, friendless heroine is not to be wondered at by lovers of romance. While the tale has its interest, the especial claim of the book lies in its portrayal of Sark and its people, with their customs, twisted morals, and superstitions.

**Country Neighbors.** By Susan Taber. Duffield & Co., New York. $1.20.

The "Country Neighbors" to whom we are introduced are not of the common field variety; they all have their roots in the city, and their actions are the result of sophisticated surroundings. The discontented Kitty, jilted, apparently, by her lover, fails to rise above her disappointment and finds her life a mere stagnation, until she is slowly awakened by the opposing influences of two of her men friends. The golf, racing, dancing, and tea-time talk of this group of old neighbors, down on Long Island, are all photographically true, but the touch of the artist is not quite transforming, and we are left calm at the happy ending of the story.

**Greyfriars Bobby.** By Eleanor Atkinson. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.20.

Bobby is almost as well known as Rab, and his spry little figure in bronze, mounted on a drinking-fountain just outside Greyfriar's Kirkyard, is a touching memorial to the faithful little dog who never deserted his master's grave. Bobby was a real dog, though extraordinary, and all Edinburgh loved him. Every visitor pays a tribute to him when in the quaint yard he reads touching and stately inscriptions to poet and prophet, persecutor and martyr, found upon ancient stones standing in the dark shadow of close-crowding tenements. The author avoids the mush of sentiment that too often attracts the fancy of animal biographers.

**Woman from Wolverton (The).** By Isabel Gordon Curtis. The Century Company, New York. $1.25.

This story of Washington life is in many ways a tribute to the true American spirit and home, which exists, in spite of the doubts continually roused by the newspapers. Lemuel Shipe, a clever young lawyer, is elected to Congress from his far Western State, and with his wife and children journeys to Washington, where he serves his country in disappointingly insignificant ways at first. The wife, Pauline, writes the story, and she does it well, showing her character as well as the characters of others. The picture of Congressional life among the women must be true, for it is so convincingly human. At first the salary seems enormous to the family, but under the wise guidance of Pauline the actual conditions soon appear. It is most interesting and amusing to see how this American Bunty pulls the strings, and, unaware of her power, manages everybody and everything. The details of the little comedy are never trivial, but always attractive.

**Chinese at Home (The).** By J. Dyer Ball. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $2.

China is of increasing interest, and, as is fitting, we have an increasing number of good books of description of that country and people. Both in illustration and text the latest is a vivid volume, as may be seen from the titles of some of the chapters: What John Chinaman Eats and Drinks; The Diverse Tongues of John Chinaman; The Much-Married Chinaman; The Life of a Dead Chinaman; and the titles of some of the illustrations: A Physiognomist; A Blind Merchant; A Singing Girl; A Female Acrobat; A Performing Monkey. Mr. Dyer Ball has dwelt among the Chinese for nearly half a century. He has seen the bursting of the bonds of the old-time life and the beginning of a new era of progress. It began when China and Japan came to blows in 1894–5, and when "'the monkey race,' as John Chinaman insolently called the Japanese, his neighbors, had beaten him." No matter what new material strength China is creating, and no matter what her political transformation may be, our author justly asserts that what the nation most needs



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is moral strength. To be sure, that strength has already been impressively shown in the successful attempt to do away with the opium evil. But our attention is also called to another even greater evil—polygamy. It gives to the Chinese, as Mr. Dyer Ball says, a loose idea of the proper relationship of the sexes; it produces endless discord in family life; it demands disproportionate expenditure from the official classes; chief of all, it keeps woman in a continually low position.

**House of Harper (The): A Century of Publishing in Franklin Square.** By J. Henry Harper. Harper & Brothers, New York. $3.

This history of a great publishing firm, the name of which has been a household word for half a century, is more than the record of the production and sale of books and periodicals. From the beginning the relations of Harper & Brothers with the long list of authors, editors, artists, and public men with whom the firm has dealt has been a peculiarly close and friendly one, so that this volume abounds in anecdote, and also in familiar and often highly entertaining letters from English and American men of note. The author belongs to the third generation of the house, and he is amply justified in finding in the earlier work of the famous four brothers an example of what "honorable purpose, sturdy integrity, inflexible courage, and hard work coupled with high ideals may accomplish." We are tempted to name the famous authors with whom the house has dealt, but the list would be too long; Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Charles Reade, Mark Twain, George William Curtis—these names might well stand at the head of such a list. But the second division, especially if we should include living names, would be many times the length of the first. The book in its physical appearance is an honor to the house whose name it bears, and in its interest it is perhaps unique.

# LETTERS TO THE OUTLOOK

## THE RECALL OF JUDGES

One may be opposed to or question the recall of judges on other grounds than that the judge should be independent of public opinion. Opposition to the recall is one thing; opposition to the idea that judges should be subject to public opinion is another and far more serious thing.

The judge's sole business is not to decide specific cases; that is part of his business, but not all of it. Whatever may be his function theoretically, in practice he is a maker of law. The judges have made our constitutions as truly as any Constitutional Convention. When, for example, the Court of Appeals decided the Ives case, it drafted a provision of the Constitution just as truly as if a convention had inserted a provision to this effect: The Legislature shall have no power to enact a Workman's Compensation Law. To say that judicial officers should not be responsive to the people is to say that the real constitution-makers of America should make constitutions without regard to the will of the people of America. I cannot think The Outlook wants to say that.

The chief difficulty is not, however, the irresponsible making of constitutions. Judges make statute laws as well as constitutional laws. The Supreme Court of the United States has been making the Anti-Trust Law in the course of twenty years as truly as it has been making the Constitution, and by the same process. Remedies applying to constitution-making alone will not be effective, for they will not touch the judge's responsibiity as a maker of laws.

The aloofness of the judge from the people is not desirable. What he needs to be aloof from is not the people but prejudice; and aloofness from the people leads to prejudice. The great difficulty is not that the judges have power to change constitutions, but that in exercising their power to change not only constitutions, but also laws, they act *in vacuo*. They are not acquainted with life. They decide a question applying a law to a tenement-house without really knowing what life in a tenement-house is. The plan suggested by Mr. Roosevelt for appeals from the judges on Constitutional questions would undoubtedly reach some evils, but would not, and was not intended to, remedy this state of affairs. What is needed is to get rid of the aloof judge and put in his place the judge who understands the people with whom he deals. Judges are constantly taking judicial cognizance of facts. What we need is judges that will take judicial cognizance of the every-day facts of our modern complex social and industrial life. The recall is a device to secure that kind of judge. It may be a poor device; but the way to prove that it is is to propose something better.

What is proposed? Impeachment? That, of course, does not answer for this purpose. It can be used only in a last extremity to remove and punish judges guilty of great moral obliquity. The Massachusetts method, of recall by the Legislature? I doubt its effectiveness for that purpose. Incidentally, it seems to me that the theoretical objection to it is greater than to the recall. The judiciary ought to be independent

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of both the Executive and the Legislature. The Massachusetts method certainly does not encourage independence of the Legislature. This theoretical objection, however, is not important if the method works well—that is, if it *does* secure judges that know life. Does it? I do not know. Besides, it seems to me that the objection to this, though less in degree, is the same in kind as the objection to impeachment. It is of the sort that would only be used in case of moral fault—not in cases of policy. And yet it is the cases of policy that are of the most far-reaching consequence (Bakeshop Case, Sherman Law cases, Public Service Commission cases, etc.). Mr. Roosevelt's plan for appeal to the people, which I heartily favor as a sensible method of righting certain grave wrongs, does not cover the case, for two reasons: First, because it applies to only a limited class of cases—those that involve Constitutional interpretation. Second, because, though in that class of cases it corrects the injurious effect of some decisions by mediævally minded judges, it does not do anything to secure the right kind of judge—the judge that understands his times.

In the history of the country, there have been, as Mr. Oscar S. Straus pointed out the other day, three great periods: that (1) of National construction; (2) of National preservation; (3) of social justice. It is the third period in which we are living to-day. Marshall, of the first period, understood his times. Taney, of the second period, did not understand his. To-day we need Marshalls, not Taneys, on the bench. The problem is to keep off the Taneys and to keep on the Marshalls. It is not enough to say that the wrong kind of judges should not, and the right kind should, be appointed or elected; it is *how* to keep the right ones and how to get rid of the wrong ones.

It is because the recall is an attempt to meet that problem, and no other plan is proposed as a real substitute, that I hesitate to pronounce against it.

I am not interested in the recall any more than in any other instrument; but in order to do what should be done we've got to have some kind of instrument. For lack of anything better, I'm willing that this instrument be *tried*. I'm not an advocate of it, but I don't want to assume the position of a mere *anti*. My inclination is altogether to appointive judges, provided the people are willing to hold the appointing power responsible for the right kind of appointments and to show their resentment by refusing to re-elect executives who appoint the wrong kind. This is not very satisfactory, but it is something, and it relates to the *real* problem—the problem of getting judges who feel their responsibility to public opinion in the matter of policy. There is no panacea for the ills that a democracy brings upon itself by its own blunders. But that is no reason why a democratic people should be required to submit to evils that are *not* due to their own blunders.

At present judges feel the great pressure of powerful special interests. That is the danger now. If the recall tends to make judges feel the pressure of public opinion, it will at least serve as a corrective.

The present period of industrial confusion and of social problems has come upon the judiciary and found it half awake. There is a growing feeling of popular dissatisfaction based on the idea that the courts are identified with the powerful and the privileged. That dissatisfaction is like the steam in the boiler. As a friend and admirer of The Outlook I don't want to see it sit on the safety-valve. JUS.

### 1904 AND 1912

Because it may give weight to the impression on the reader of the strength of my conviction on the subject mentioned below, I beg to say that, personally, I hope Mr. Taft will receive the Republican nomination and be elected. Nevertheless I take very decided exception to a great deal of the criticism of Mr. Roosevelt for having "broken his promise" as to a renomination. It is an admirable opportunity for the moralist to call attention to the distinction—perfectly evident, and yet seldom made—between the expression of a purpose and a promise. The writer has not as yet seen what could fairly be construed as a "promise" on Mr. Roosevelt's part to anybody as to a renomination. But a man may change his purpose as frequently as he likes, and incur no rightful blame, although, of course, people may think him fickle; but that is a vastly different thing from breaking faith with a man. Mr. Beecher conspicuously once said:

"Of course I have changed my mind; of course I am inconsistent to that extent; few men whose opinion is worth anything are not."

It seems to the writer, also, that *temperamentally* Mr. Roosevelt is a truthful man. The very intensity with which he expresses himself is evidence of it. He may, and does, exaggerate—a fact of which he is doubtless fully aware. But the writer most earnestly deprecates the surging torrent of abuse which is being visited upon him. It is neither good morality nor good politics. X.

Hartford, Connecticut.

["X" thinks that Mr. Roosevelt has changed his mind since his declaration in 1904; we think that Mr. Roosevelt has not changed his mind, but that what now he declares he meant, everybody at the time understood him to mean. In any case, as "X" points out, it is a species of abuse to raise the question of good faith. Those who indulge in it are resorting to an antiquated mode of campaigning.—THE EDITORS.]

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# BY THE WAY

Flower-planting time will soon be with us, and some one suggests that, as system is the order of the day, a "work sheet" should be prepared by the garden-lover, indicating what to do each week in the way of planting flowers and shrubs and otherwise beautifying the home's surroundings. Another suggestion is the making of a "floral clock" to indicate the hours of the day by the successive unfolding of flowers.

Mrs. William Ziegler, of New York City, was the recipient recently of a handsome bronze group presented by five thousand blind persons. Mrs. Ziegler publishes a monthly magazine in raised letters, which is supplied gratuitously to blind readers. Each contributor to the testimonial gave ten cents to the fund, and in almost every case sent with the money a grateful letter of appreciation.

The first railway to adopt electricity instead of steam for traction purposes in the Rocky Mountain region is the Butte, Anaconda, and Pacific road. Heavy grades and the high cost of coal are given as reasons for the change.

Realism in fiction demands personal investigation nowadays on the part of novelists who are determined to get "local color" at first hand. Jack London, the author, has shipped as third mate on a collier bound from Baltimore to Seattle, meaning thus to get material for a new novel. His wife accompanies him as stewardess. The duties of the positions are in these cases understood, however, to be nominal.

Mr. Herman Frasch, inventor of a process for mining sulphur by melting it underground with steam and then pumping it to the surface, was recently presented with a medal for his achievement by the Society of Chemical Industry. This invention is said to have worked a revolution in the American sulphur market.

Excited hunters who mistake their companions for game are sometimes matched, so an English writer affirms, by enthusiastic naturalists who lose their heads in a new environment and make wonderful discoveries. He illustrates this psychological phenomenon by the story of an imaginative English lady who, on landing in Norway, excitedly asked her husband, pointing to an object on the quay, "Oh, look! What is that extraordinary animal?" The gentleman calmly replied, "I cannot tell you its Norwegian name, my dear, but in England we should call it a cat!"

A remark by Talleyrand, repeated in a recently published volume dealing with that "enigma for future ages," as Carlyle called him, is not without its lesson for speculatively inclined Americans: "I have lost many millions by betting on certainties."

The world's juvenile traveling record is said to be held by a United States army officer's little daughter, Julia D. Kitts, eight years old, now in the Philippines, who has traveled 46,000 miles. Before she was one year old she had 13,300 miles to her credit.

The industrial schools of Prussia, says a trade journal in commenting on the lack of trained workers in America, had 400,000 pupils in 1908—nearly fourteen per cent of the population. At about the same time only two per cent of the population of the United States were being trained in a similar manner. Of course America gets many of these highly skilled foreign workmen through immigration, but that fact does not lessen the necessity for giving American youth the best possible industrial training.

Apropos of a recent sale of Corot pictures in Paris, at which "The Woman with the Pearl" brought $30,000, M. Henri Rochefort says that Corot once said to him, on a visit to the artist's studio in the early days before he was appreciated, pointing to his canvases, "Take as many of those things home as you like. That stuff does not sell." Perhaps Corot meant merely to lend his pictures to his friend, as one who could call attention to them. Artists are not prone to give away their best work.

A pet dog that belonged to King Edward of England has, since his master's death, entered a new sphere of usefulness. He has been made an official collector for the King's Hospital Fund in London. He wears attached to his collar a little tin box with an inscription, and wherever he goes he receives a shower of coins, for which he is said to exhibit to each giver unmistakable signs of gratitude.

Captain Van Schaick, who commanded the steamer General Slocum when it was burned and one thousand lives were lost, and who spent several years in prison for neglect of duty in connection with the catastrophe, is not without his defenders. A fund of $5,620 was recently raised by his friends to purchase a home for him in his declining years.

Of the 54,600 passenger cars in use on the railways of the United States, only 5 per cent are built of steel. It is encouraging to note, however, that 60 per cent of the cars that are to be built this year will be of all-steel construction. A factor in safety almost as important as the material is the design of steel cars. Recent accidents have shown that improperly constructed steel cars do not provide maximum safety.

Every man, no matter how gifted, appears to have his hero of greater attainments. Josef Hofmann, who, as all who have heard him will attest, has a phenomenal musical memory, in a recent interview extols the memory possessed by another pianist, the Russian Glazunow. Once when Hofmann had played the Schumann Concerto, Glazunow asked him, "Why did you play F sharp?" "What do you mean?" Hofmann asked. "You played F sharp instead of F natural," was the answer, "on the thirty-second bar of the third page!"

"How long are the present 'boom' times in shipping going to last?" is the query of "Shipping Illustrated." Whether their stay is to be long or short, it is pleasant to read that there is nothing the matter with one business at least.

Objects of patriotic interest are apparently at present not particularly desired by collectors. Relics and souvenirs of the Marquis de Lafayette, valued by the heirs of the Marquis at $50,000, recently brought at auction less than $10,000. Lafayette's watch brought only $200, his cane $100, a Freemason's diploma $90, etc. The sacrifice of these heirlooms, necessary though it may have been, inevitably brings to mind Omar's question,

> "What is it that the vintners buy
> One half so precious as the stuff they sell?"



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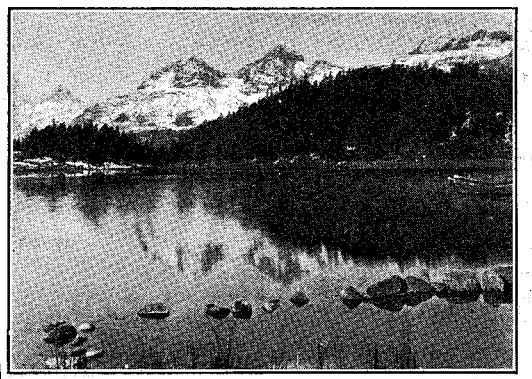

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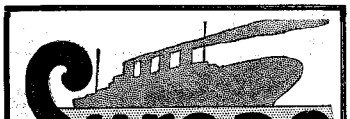

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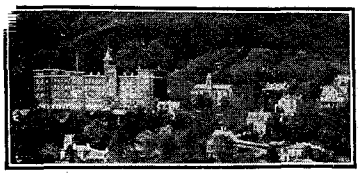

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Not a school, but where he can get the sunshine, splendid air, and just the right outdoor exercise under the personal direction of a Physical Training expert. Fresh milk, eggs, and poultry and the best of provisions every day.

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## THE NICATOUS CLUB

**In the heart of Maine's big game country. Splendid Moose and Deer shooting. Salmon and Trout Fly Fishing all summer.**

This club was organized in 1893 by fifteen sportsmen. Land purchased from the famous guide Jock Darling, who made his master stroke in selecting these attractive grounds. Nine adjacent lakes without camps of any kind. Owing to death of several charter members a few non-assessable shares are now for the first time for sale at $50 per share. Annual dues $10. Membership and shares limited. Right to reject any application reserved. A club that true sportsmen can appreciate. No bar. For particulars address R. L. CALKINS, 428 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

# Real Estate

## CONNECTICUT

### LAKEVILLE

**The home of the late M. D. Wells,** on Wells Hill, just offered for **sale.** Perfect order. Electric light, heat and power. City water. View unsurpassed. 1¾ miles from Lakeville (daily car to New York). More and better schools than any other town. Telephone. R. F. D. Fine neighborhood; no malaria. Cheap if sold before rented. Terms easy.

**Gentleman's Country Place**

175 acres. Beautiful location. Elevation 1,200 feet. 100 acres tillable, 30 acres woodland, some heavy timber (more woodland available). Stream through property easily convertible into a lake. Sulphur well and other springs. Several large lakes in vicinity. Fine fishing. 3 large barns, blacksmith's shop, carpenter's shop and garage. House of 20 rooms in course of construction, nearly finished. 12 rooms first floor, 9 rooms second floor, third floor unfinished. Large dining-room, parlor, etc. 5 master's bedrooms, 3 for servants. Electric light and power. Two miles from railroad station. For further particulars, if interested, write G. L. HURD, Real Estate, Lakeville, Conn. Also fine farms, summer homes and estates for sale and to rent, vicinity Amenia, N. Y.; Canaan, Sharon, Salisbury, and Lakeville, Conn.

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# Real Estate

## CONNECTICUT

**For Sale** Old New England Home At Black Hall, Conn., ¾ mile from Lyme Station. 10 rooms, modern conveniences; ample grounds, shade, garden, gardener's cottage, ice-house, barn. For further information address BELKNAP, 1322 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.

**To Rent for the Season** Gentleman's country home on Long Island Sound at Old Saybrook, Conn., with modern conveniences, including use of barn and garden kitchen. Beautiful view of Connecticut River. For terms, etc., apply to H. T. MONTAGUE, Waterbury, Conn.

**SHARON, CONN.**

Gentleman's country seat for rent, furnished. Beautiful grounds of thirty acres, with running brook, century-old stone house with recent fine renovations, containing hall, library, office, parlor, tea-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, servants' dining-room, refrigerator room, five master's, four servants' bedrooms, five bathrooms, electric light, steam heat; stable; large garden with fruit. Rent $3,000, with deduction to right tenant for more than one season, or would sell three years' leasehold. Full particulars of SACKETT, CHAPMAN & STEVENS, Attorneys, Tribune Building, New York.

**FOR SALE—Attractive Summer Home in Litchfield Hills, Connecticut**

**SHARON** Located on elevation; fine views, ideal surroundings; abundant water supply. Attractive grounds. 34 acres, house, stable, gardener's cottage. For particulars address BAKER & KIRBY, Sharon, Conn.

Bungalows, near Watch Hill. 6 rooms, furnished. 3 sides water; bathing, boating. Conveniences. Finest view on Conn. shore. $300, $400. Address Pond, 312 W. 122d St., N.Y.

## FLORIDA

**Pecan Profits Are Amazing**

Free book tells how you can own a Florida Pecan Orchard by monthly payments. Write to-day. American Pecan Co., Gainesville, Fla.

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**Camden, Me.** Two very attractive summer cottages for rent, fully furnished. Beautifully located. One on shore; one 200 ft. above the sea, which it overlooks. Each has 8 chambers, 2 baths, pure running water, open plumbing, sewerage, electric lights, etc. Also a fine old Colonial homestead with garage. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

**SUMMER HOME at Cape Elizabeth.** Exclusive resort near Portland, Maine. House of 15 rooms, hardwood floors, fireplace, hot water heat, bath, fully furnished. Extensive view of ocean and country. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Rent $450. June 1 to Oct. 1. 5,109, Outlook.

**Furnished Cottage** TO LET for light housekeeping; ten rooms. Apply to Mrs. J. E. RICHARDSON, Orrs Island, Me. Box 74.

Seven Gables. For rent. Furnished house, 14 rooms, bathroom. Full sanitary plumbing. Hardwood floors, fireplaces. Wide upper and lower piazzas. Stable. Old trees. Flower and vegetable gardens planted. Old New England village halfway between Poland and Rangeley. 900 ft. altitude. Moderate terms. Photographs, M. C. Snow, Paris Hill, Me.

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Islands and farms for summer homes. H. P. WILLETT & Co., Waldoboro, Maine.

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In the Berkshires. Williamstown, Mass. Private house, 11 rooms, furnished, modern conveniences. Beautiful view of mountains. Chance for garden. For summer, $300 to $400, according to time. Box 711, Williamstown.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**The Call to Berkshire**

I have large and small **furnished cottages to rent—farms and fine estates** in and about

**STOCKBRIDGE**

**to sell.** Parties interested will find it to their advantage to apply to **the Local Agent,**

**DANIEL B. FENN, Stockbridge, Mass.**

**Berkshire Hills** Furnished houses for summer. Farms and country estates for sale. S. G. TENNEY, Williamstown, Mass.

**Furnished House in Cambridge, Mass.** next the Longfellow house, to rent for winter season 1912-13. 4 master's living rooms, kitchen, laundry, and drying-room; 6 master's bedrooms, 2 baths; 3 servants' and 1 trunk room; occupancy given after August 1, 1912. Apply to owner at 113 Brattle St.

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**SEASHORE** Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Over 400 acres; high and dry. About 3 miles ocean frontage; magnificent beach and view. Bargain opportunity. C. M. IDE, 176 Federal St., Boston.

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**FOR RENT** A most delightful place to spend four months from May 1, 1912; modern furnished house with fine garden and lawn. Elm St., Northampton, Mass., $50 per month. Oliver Walker & Son, Northampton, Mass.

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**For Sale or to Rent** A large, modern, pleasantly-located poultry farm. Commodious dairy, barn, horse stables, coach house, etc. All buildings supplied with running water. Electric lights, bath-room conveniences. Thirty acres of land, suitable for market gardening. Address Dr. Burton C. Russell, Keene, N. H.

**IN PINE WOODS**

on bank of river. Bungalow, five rooms fully furnished. Stone fireplace, running water, w.c. Bathing, boating, fishing. Grocer every day. Two minutes to trolley, yet as exclusive as if in the wilds of Maine. $200 for the season. CHAS. W. GRAY, Portsmouth, N. H.

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**For Sale—Commuter's Farm**

**At BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.**

Small acreage, less than two miles from station, ample buildings in good condition. Old-fashioned 10-room farm-house, running water, open plumbing and modern improvements. Fruit, nut, and shade trees. Spring garden in planting. Squabs, poultry, and eggs for home and market. Address FARMSTEAD, Basking Ridge, R. F. D., N. J.

Montclair, N. J. Beautifully located 13-room residence, exceptional interior, 4 fireplaces, 2 baths. Moderate rental. Sale terms reasonable. Ralph M. North, P.O. Montclair, N. J.

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## NEW YORK

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If you want a camp or cottage on any lake or in any village in the Adirondacks, write for a free illustrated booklet. William F. Roberts, Real Estate Office, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

**Pleasant Lake** Adirondack Camp for rent Beautifully situated on pretty lake near railroad and all mountain resorts. Bath and telephone. Owner, WM. A. ANDREWS, 147 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**FOR RENT, SEASON 1912,** beautiful summer villa, furnished, at Bolton on Lake George. Spacious grounds, stable, garage, tennis court, boat-house, plenty of lake frontage, etc. Price $1,000. References required. Full particulars on application. Chas. H. Carson Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.

**HANDSOME COTTAGE** on Lake Champlain, beautifully furnished, 8 rooms and bath; cedar grove, boating and bathing. Season $350. Address Owner, 5,035, Outlook.

**For Sale—At Stuyvesant-on-Hudson**

An attractive summer home, overlooks river and mts.; fine shade and fruit trees; will sell house, outbuildings (1 acre) for $5,500, or 4 acres $6,000 net. Address E. E. CHASE, 78 Washington St., Newport, R. I.

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The **fine old estate** of the late **Hon. Samuel Campbell,** near Utica, overlooking the beautiful Mohawk Valley. Large house, stables, and two cottages. Lawns, gardens, orchard and meadow. Adjacent farm if desired. An ideal place for a private school or sanitarium. Address all inquiries to Graham Coventry, 20 Clinton Pl., Utica, N.Y.

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70-acre deer park; farm land; Hudson River scenery; 28 miles N. Y. 21 rooms, modern dwelling, latest improvements; barn, garage, two tenant houses; public water; two-thirds actual cost. W. B. YOUNG, 115 B'way, N. Y.

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Bought, sold, exchanged; loans negotiated. W. B. YOUNG, 115 B'way, N. Y. Room 216.

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Jamestown, Narragansett Bay, opp. Newport. Several handsome completely furnished cottages on shore. All modern improvements. Booklets. P. H. HORGAN, Newport, R. I.

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and 300 acre farm for sale; bargain; terms. W. B. YOUNG, 115 B'way, N. Y., Room 216.

# Property Wanted

Lady, 2 daughters, wish house, unfurnished or semi-furnished, 7 to 9 rooms, near N.Y. Refined section. Moderate. Rental with option purchase preferred. 5,099, Outlook.

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**WOMAN OWNING COUNTRY HOME would take invalid.** Nurse in attendance. Every comfort and convenience. Best references. 5,083, Outlook.

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BRIGHT, sunny rooms, double or single, with excellent board. Convenient to Subway and L. Permanent guests preferred. Open all the year. Transients taken. Misses Vanderhoof and Reynolds, 265 W. 81st St., New York City.

VISITORS to New York seeking exclusive lodgings can find every convenience at moderate prices in well-appointed home. Mrs. L. M. Craig, 301 W. 77th St.

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DOMESTIC SCIENCE handbook free. Correspondence courses. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

## HELP WANTED

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MAN AND WIFE to manage a country club. The man must be a competent bookkeeper to take charge of the office and accounts. The woman to take entire charge of restaurant, kitchen, and club house generally. She must be a first class cook herself and be willing to cook in dull seasons. Middle-aged couple with no children preferred. Absolutely first class references required. Permanent position if satisfaction given. Address 7,383, Outlook.

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PROTESTANT single man for entire outside work. Small farm near New York. Steady job. Would be sole occupant small house on place. Must cook for himself. Room 12, 94 Broadway.

### Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Young woman to care for girl (8) and boy (3). Willing to help with light housework and sewing. Reference and personal interview required. Address Mrs. Coffin, 411 W. 114th St., N. Y.

WANTED—A refined woman as companion and housekeeper; forty to forty-five years. References. Address Mrs. Butler, 113 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

EXPERIENCED nurse to assist mother in care of three children, infant, 2 and 4 years. Wages $25. Apply, with references, Mrs. McLean Buckingham, Watertown, Conn.

### Teachers and Governesses

TEACHERS wanted. Vacancies rapidly occurring. Write to-day for booklet. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

TEACHERS WANTED for public and private schools. Emergency calls daily. Send for Bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—Teacher intermediate branches, $600; school housekeepers, $500, $600; family housekeepers, $75, $100; bookkeeper, school; governesses. Exceptional opportunities for all high class positions. HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Ave.

EXPERIENCED, intelligent, and trustworthy nursery governess. Two boys, two and five years. Best of references required. Some kindergarden experience. Address Mrs. R. H. Paul, Watertown, Fla.

## HELP WANTED

### Teachers and Governesses

WANTED — Experienced English or American nursery governess for three children. Personal interview in New York necessary. 7,375, Outlook.

WANTED—Experienced teacher to start school next autumn, in small college town in New York State, for group of children of faculty and trustees. Ages from six to twelve. English branches, mathematics, and French required. Salary $1,200 and furnished house. Address, with full particulars and, if possible, photograph, 7,405, Outlook.

WANTED, in an institution for girls, a teacher of English branches who can also teach cooking. 7,409, Outlook.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

### Professional Situations

OSTEOPATH, graduate Philadelphia college, desires to travel with or attend patient. Experienced with epileptics. 7,373, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse, 33, widow, Catholic, five years' experience in N. Y. Permanent case, $50. Finest reference. 7,380, Out look.

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WANTED, by young man, position in dramatic criticism. Thorough technical training. Best references. 7,334, Outlook.

SALESMAN, experienced, 28, college training, with ability and personality plus. This man can sell your goods. Will travel anywhere. 7,386, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED stenographer desires first-class position, or as private secretary. 7,374, Outlook.

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### Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED, by graduate masseuse (Weir Mitchell system) and experienced nurse, an invalid or elderly lady to care for. Can sew, and willing to be generally useful. Best references. 7,336, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED matron wishes position in institution. 7,394, Outlook.

MATRON wishes position in children's home. 7,392, Outlook.

ASSISTANT matron, experienced, wants position, home for aged. 7,385, Outlook.

A young woman with seven years' experience as nurse in babies' hospital wishes position as nurse to infant or delicate child. Best references from physicians. Moderate salary. Address Miss Lowe, 207 Washington St., Wilmington, Del.

WANTED.—Young man of good birth desires engagement as companion to gentleman in country or as traveling companion. European reared, experienced traveler. Missions to foreign countries undertaken. Address 7,379, Outlook.

REFINED, intelligent woman with business ability desires position as companion and secretary. Would travel. 7,376, Outlook.

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MOTHER'S assistant or managing housekeeper. Experienced. 7,401, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse desires any position of trust with adult. Practical; references. 7,399, Outlook.

COMPANION desires entire care of small children or those attending school. Capable of full charge of household of motherless children. Excellent reference. Salary $35. Miss C. Clifford, Madison, N. J.

ITALIAN young lady, good birth, speaking English, French, desires position as traveling companion for lady going abroad for summer. References. 7,400, Outlook.

REFINED German widow desires position as housekeeper where some help is kept. Would care for children. New York or Philadelphia suburbs. $35 month. 7,402, Outlook.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

### Companions and Domestic Helpers

EXPERIENCED MATRON-HOUSEKEEPER, hospital-trained, is open to engagement. School, hospital, sanatorium, or private home. Three years' personal, city reference. Address 998, Outlook.

REFINED woman desires po ition as companion, convalescent nurse, or chaperon. Will travel. City references. 7,412, Outlook.

### Teachers and Governesses

FRENCH teacher (lady), speaking German, English, wishes position for the summer vacations. Best references. Mdlle. Robert, Stuart Hall, Staunton, Va.

EXPERIENCED tutor will take boy to Bermuda Easter vacation for expenses. 7,390, Outlook.

TUTORING.—Position desired, May to October or longer. B. A. Yale. Some experience. Satisfactory references. 7,389, Outlook.

YOUNG lady piano-teacher desires position for summer vacation. Speaks German, French, English fluently. Last summer's reference. 7,387, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, desires position in girls' summer camp. Can teach art crafts, athletics, and horseback riding. Previous experience in out of door life. 7,382, Outlook.

ENGLISH TUTOR, free afternoons. Subjects—English, mathematics, Latin, French, German, history, geography. Highest references. 7,398, Outlook.

GERMAN governess, speaks Swedish and English; experiences with children. City references; would travel. E. A., 1,633 Oak Ave., Evanston, Ill.

AMERICAN lady desires position; nursery governess or mother's helper. Experienced. 7,408, Outlook.

SITUATION wanted, tutor. A college graduate (gentleman) desires situation in private family during summer months. 7,411, Outlook.

## MISCELLANEOUS

"MRS. Bagg's Bargain Day" (Rice). Comedy. 25 cts. Terms: Mrs. R. M. Ely, Cummington, Mass.

GENEALOGICAL Research. Ethel Lord Scofield. Box 57, East Haven, Conn.

HAND-colored Easter cards, exclusive designs, sent on approval. Jessie H. McNicol, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston.

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CHINESE PORCELAINS, bronzes, and embroideries for sale. Suitable for private collector or museum. Selected during residence in China. 7,368, Outlook.

MAKE YOURSELF CONVERSATIONALLY ATTRACTIVE. Newest and easiest method of learning fashionable French for use in society at home or abroad. All drudgery eliminated. New text. Particulars on request. Charretier French School, Box 1,325, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Every child will want a box of the

### WONDERFUL JAPANESE WATER FLOWERS

Unique and interesting to all. When placed in water, they will develop almost instantly. Two packages, containing about twenty-four flowers, 10 cents prepaid. Two attractive boxes, each containing about two dozen flowers, and of a finer quality, 25 cents prepaid.

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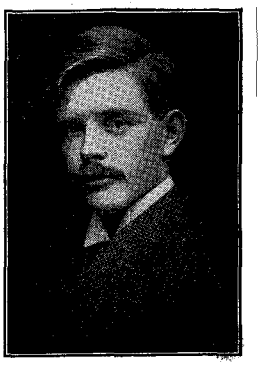
I KNOW the reasons which keep back any man from giving his body the exercise demanded by good health and common sense. They are just three:

One is sheer lack of will power to force the body to do *anything*.

Another is the lack of knowledge as to just what forms of exercise are best.

The third is the notion that you don't need any exercise. This condition is typical of the man of sedentary habits.



Which is YOUR reason?

I can practically rebuild the man who, for the first two reasons, is letting his physical condition go to pot. And I can do the same for the man in the third case, provided he will stir himself enough to acknowledge his physical flabbiness to himself and to me.

# The Thompson Course

will take one of you men whose bodies respond only sluggishly to the command of your mind, and will force mind and body to co-ordinate—to work in harmony. This will enable you to control not only your own body, but will give you a personality that, instead of bending for others, will sway them your way.

It is not the purpose of the Thompson Course to build big, useless surface muscles. The Thompson Course builds strong, hardy, clean internal organs—and these bring power, health, reserve energy and longevity for the man or woman who enjoys their possession.

If the day's work fags you,—

If an ill-chosen meal upsets your digestion,—

If a sleepless night spoils the next day—then you are *not normal*, but are below par, unnecessarily, yes and shamefully.

You were given a body that had an abundant *reserve fund of energy* to draw upon in just such hours of need.

**J. EDMUND THOMPSON**
**Suite No. 313, Exchange Bldg., Worcester, Mass.**

The **Thompson Course** of Exercise is a rational, pleasant and easy means of securing and maintaining that reserve power which your body originally had.

My Course is different from any other in that it benefits (by natural movements scientifically applied) the *dynamos* of the bodily machine, *i. e.*, the lungs, heart, stomach, intestines, etc. All these are *muscular* and can be strengthened by proper exercise. Yet, as far as I can learn, until my Course was evolved, no systematic treatment existed that was based on this axiomatically natural method.

The clearness of your mind, the strength of your nerves, your hopefulness and joy in living, all depend on the vigor of your vital organs.

I offer you something that will benefit every inch of your body and mind through every minute of your life, and I offer it on free-trial-terms that make it impossible for you to lose a penny.

**Read in my book, "Human Energy," why in a few minutes of easy movements each day you can make yourself an example of real health and abounding energy. Send for "Human Energy," free and postpaid. Give your home address.**

# Twine that is Twine

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS BRINGS YOU, prepaid, a 275-yard ball of my new, attractive, and strong twine.

## NOT THE USUAL KIND

Send for a ball or so. Colors: Red, White, or Blue. If not satisfactory, I will refund your money. If you prefer a sample first, I will send you on postal request 3 yards of the red twine without charge.

**BROTHER CUSHMAN, 12 CORNERS, MONTCLAIR, N. J.**

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**$5,000** to your family if your ACCIDENT results fatally.

**$5,000** to YOU if it causes loss of both hands; or both feet, or one hand and one foot; or one hand and one eye; or one foot and one eye.

**$2,500** to YOU if it causes loss of one hand, or one foot; or one eye.

These amounts (except for illness) are ALL DOUBLED if your accident happens in a public passenger conveyance or elevator, or in a burning building.

If your occupation puts you in the "*Preferred*" class, and you are under 50 years of age and in good health, send us the coupon and we will tell you more about how to

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# Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

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# "Onyx" Hosiery

*Trade* *Mark*

which will take place on

# Wednesday, April 17th

The Course of the "*ONYX*" Hosiery during this quarter of a century has been one of Uninterrupted Progress and of Unvarying Excellence, which has been appreciated by the Men and Women of this Country who have been most Loyal in their support of and Demand for the "*ONYX*" Brand.

In recognition of this spirit of loyalty, we are offering through your dealer, on the date mentioned, the following Special Values.

## FOR WOMEN

Women's "ONYX" Black, White and Tan Gauze, Lisle with "DUB-L" TOP and High Spliced Heel; a Very Superior Quality. Our regular 50c value which will be offered at the Anniversary Sale Price of . . . **35c per pair, 3 for $1.00**

Women s "ONYX" Black Silk Lisle; Special Gauze Weight; "DUB-L" TOP; Reinforced Heel, Sole and Toe; Finest Quality of Mercerized Yarn. One of the regularly advertised 50c values. Anniversary Sale Price of **35c per pair, 3 for $1.00**

Women's "ONYX" Black Pure Thread Silk; Seasonable Weight; Splendid Value. One of our Representative numbers, containing all the Latest Improvements, as "DUB-L" Silk Tops, etc. Actual value $1.50 per pair. Anniversary Sale Price . . . . . **$1.00 per pair**

## FOR MEN

Men's "ONYX" Black Silk Lisle. Our Best, Most Advertised and Most Reliable 50c quality; a number which has done more to build up our Men's Hosiery than any other. For this sale in BLACK only. Never sold at less than 50c per pair. Anniversary Sale Price **35c per pair, 3 for $1.00**

Men's "ONYX" Pure Thread Silk; Black and Colors, with Lisle Sole. Finest 50c silk value ever offered. Anniversary Sale Price **35c per pair, 3 for $1.00**

**Look for your dealer's announcement in the daily papers on this date, April 17th, for full particulars, and if you cannot get service at the dealer's from whom you always buy "ONYX" Hosiery, write us, and we will direct you to some dealer who can supply you.**

*Address Dept. M*

*Wholesale Distributors* **Lord & Taylor** *New York*


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